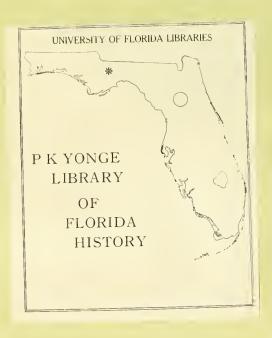
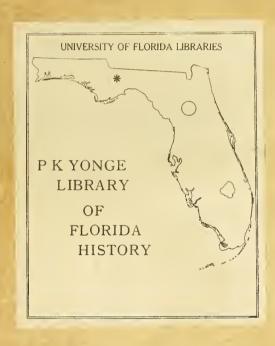
Pensacola Daily Journal Excerpts

F. 0922 P418e



Pensacola Daily Journal

Excerpts ... on Spanish-American War



F. C-14

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Isabel R. Grant Writer Pensacola, Fla. Modeste Hargis
Supervisor
Pensacola, Fla.
November 27, 1939

"NAV RECRUITS: Full list of those who have enlisted with Corporal Dyckman for service in the war, with the Escambia Rifles in the First Florida regiment.

in the First Florida regiment.
Chas. F. Higham, J. W. Mann, J. McDavis, Chas. Roberts,
J.M. Williams, E. S. Bobo, W. H. Littlefield, C.H. Spencer, Jos.
Ditmans, G. B. Morris, Jos. Shaw and John M. O'Le ry.

Lieut. Livingston is expected here today or tomorrow to

muster them in".

June 30, 1898, Vol. 1, No. 27, p. 3, Col. 3.

"WAR TAXES: The First National Bank of this city has been named as one of the depositories for the sale of the revenue stamp required under the war tax bill and the bank has issued the circular of information to its customers.

Pensacola, Florida June 24, 10.3

Dear Sirs:

We beg to remind you that in accordance with the new revenue act of Congress approved June 13, 1893, all checks, sight and demand drafts of money, drawn for the payment of any sum of money, drawn on or after July 1, 1893, must bear thereon a two cent revenue stamp as follows: On (inland) time drafts, etc, and promissory notes for amounts not exceeding \$100.00 --.02.

For each additional \$100.00 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.00---.02, on foreign bills of exchange,
amounts not exceeding \$100.00 ---.04.

For each additional \$100.00 or fractional part thereoff in excess of \$100.00 ---.04.

Banks are prohibited by law in cashing on negotiating any checks, drafts, notes, etc, drawn on or after said date, unless the same have stamps affixed thereto.

Printing firms will make arrangements to supply check becks with governments stamps imprinted on the checks, but in the meantime the adhesive stamps must be used, which, the law

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# BOART BAR TON, WAST

Isabel R. Grent rensacole, Fle. November 27, 1939

provides must be cancelled by the person using or affixing same by writing or sto ring therewhom the initials of his how and the data upon which the same shall be attached or used.

Yours very truly,

First bilenal Bank, Fersacola, Florida.

The Pensacole Daily Journal, June 30'98, Vol. 1, #27, 05, Jol. 2.

L "L.f for 1 1 9: At the front on the Rio Guens, Monday June 27, noon, vie Kingston, Jameico June 28, 12: 32 pm, --The American front has been adverced beyond the first crossing of the "io, Guene, about a mile, and lies three and half miles from the Spanish entranchments".

The Fees cola Daily Journal, June 30, 198, Vol. 1,#27, p 7, Col. 5.

That To A Mark: Creensborough Alabama, June 29, --- Judge J. . Hobson, this morning received the following describe from his son, the hero of the arrivack adventure at Jentie o:

'Santiuro June 28th. By health cout mes grad. Real no unsectness about we.'

ment tolay that he would be rea y too to the Santingo within 42 hours, but that it would be accompanied with great less of life.

Those present asswered that 9000 additional trooms were on their way, and he decode it advisable to arrit their sarivile.

The renoccole faily darnal, July 1, 198, Vol.1, #28, p 2, Col. 4.

per in military tectics. That those voluteers who were tentere of the State troops should not not the requirements of the replacement required military discipline of state troops nor furnish the new for either training or equipping them for such discipline. But, the inspecting major of the requirer y to the contrary; not withat a discipling their opportunities



### SPANISH-AM RIC N VAR

Pensacola, Fla.
November 29, 1939

the First Regiment of Florids Volunteers is a credit to the United States army from any point of view. The regiment is composed of the very cream of Florida: -- Youngmanhood, brave, chivalrous, intelligent and practical. They entered the army to serve their country in whatever compacity their country needs them.

The First Florida will remain in the ring and at the end

The First Florida will remain in the ring and at the end of the fight they will not be ashamed to compare records with the 'crackest' regiment on the regular roster, for he it remembered, the Florida soldier is so ething of a 'cracker' himself".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, Vol.1, No.29, p 2, Col. 1, July 2, 98.

"FROM THE C. P AT T. PA---The First Florida Regiment is under marching orders.

The boys do not know where they are loing, but think they are booked for garrison duty in Cuba.

(Excerpts from letter to the Journal: ' We are under marching orders and very busy preparing for the departure. We are ignorant as to our destination, but the boys are in good spirits over the prospects of participating in actual warfare.'

If the boys of Company I face the cannons mouth as unflinchingly as they do the damera, they will all be heroes - - they are keeping the photographers busy.

Our First Regiment band is one of the best.

One of the boys said he would feel bashful in a 'biled' shirt.

An unsuspecting milch cow wandered into one of the camp streets the other evening and it was surprising to see the number of fellows who knew how to milk".

The Pensa cola Daily Journal, July 2, '98, Vol.1, No.29, p 2, Col.3.

"P-NSACOLA HOME GUARD: It was learned last night 40 men of the Pensacola Home Guard, Captain R. P. Reese, has determined to Volunteer for the war and will hold a meeting tomorrow night for that purpose.

Corporal Dyckman who was sent here to secure recruits for Company "H", (Escambia Rifles) of the First Florida Regiment, is still in the city awaiting orders. He has secured about 15 men here, but



### SPAPT HA RICH FR

Teabel R. Crent Pensacola, Fla. Nov dor 29, 1929

the officer who is to examine and nust r tell in her not yet er-

Colonel W. F. Williams the retiring commander of The First Florida Regiment was tendered a banquet at the Tampa Hotel by the office: s of the regiment Jednesday night and was presented by them with a gold neaded case.

The Fersacola Daily Journal, July 3, '98, Vol.1, No.30, p.3, c.3.

four co can'es detached from the First Florida Regiment for d ty there. The balance of the negiment will probably remain at tampa.

The Pens cola Daily Journal, July 3, 98, Vol.1, vo.30, p.2, C.2. (conied from Jacksonville Times Union and Citizen. June 30, 98.)

"SFATER FLOT D. Maria: Mobile, July 4, '30 -- midni ht.

Special reports from ashington confirm the news of the great
naval victory at Santiago on Sunday. The Spanish Admiral Cervera,
had been keeping a close watch on the American fleet, anxiously
hoping for a chance to escape from Santiago harbor before chafter's
victorious army entered the city. Sunday morning he discovered
that Admiral Sandson had gone down to the coast in his fleeship,
the New York, and then made a sudden dash with his fleet into
the oren sea. Commodore Scale; was on guard, however, and at
once attacked the Spanierds. There was a fierce ficht and the entire Spanish fleet, except the (Christobal Colon was destroyed.
Admiral Gervera and 1500 men were lasen prisoners and placed on
board the American vessel".

The Pontacola Daily Journal, July 5, Vol.1, No.31, p.z., c.4. (Special to the Daily Journal)

to join the seamble Rifles -- now Co "A" of the regiment.

J. A. Steele, W. H. Littlefield, G. B. Morris, C. R. Roberts,



## SPANISI A. RICLU LAR

Tensacola, Fla.
November 29, 1939

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The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 3, 98, Vol.1, No.30, p.3, c.3.

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The Persocola Daily Journal, July 3, 98, Vol.1, No.30, p.2, C.2. (copied from Jacksenville Times Union and Citizen. June 30, 98.)

"SI How Flact D. The (LD: Mobile, July 4, '98 -- midni ht. Special reports from dashington confirm the news of the great naval victory at Santiago on Sunday. The Spanish Admiral Cervera, had been keeping a close watch on the American fleet, anxiously hoping for a chance to escape from Santiago harbor before Shafter's victorious army entered the city. Sunday morning he discovered that Admiral Sandson had gone down to the coast in his flaship, the New York, and then made a sudden dash with his fleet into the oren sea. Commodore Schley was on guard, however, and at once attacked the Spaniards. There was a fierce first and the entire Spanish fleet, except the (Christobal Colon was destroyed. Admiral Cervera and 1300 den were green prisoners and placed on board the American vessel".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 5, Vol.1, No.31, p.2, c.4. (Special to the Daily Journal)

"O.T TO TE FIDE: List of recruits who left this corning to join the Lagrandia Hifles -- now Cornany "H" of the regiment.

J. A. Steele, Va H. Littlefield, G. B. Morris, C. R. Roberts,



Thoulan Love W.P.A.

Statewide Writers' Project

SPANISH- AMURICAN WAR

Escerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant
Writer
Apprex. words.

Modeste Hargis
Supervisor
Pensacola, Fla.
Nov. 3, 1939

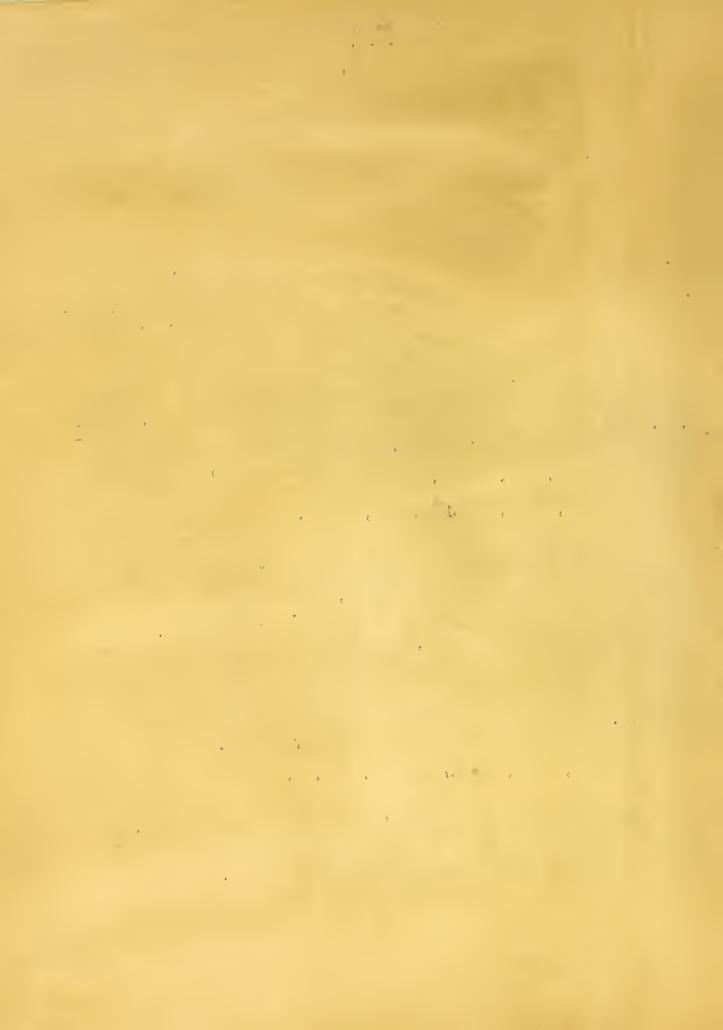
RECRUITS: "An order has been issued to recruit each of the companies of the First Florida regiment up to 106 men. Lieut. A. S. Oliver has been appointed to receive recruits for the Chipley Light Infantry in this city. Thus far he has received two recruits and is expecting several more from Milton, and other points on the P. & A. road".

June 11, 1898, Vol.1, 11, p 3, Col 2.

TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA: "The city was stirred yesterday afternoon by a report that the Government had finally decided to establish a camp at Magnolia Bluff, and that the troops would begin to arrive in a very short time. It was said that the water pipes could be run to the camp within 24 hours. This settled the question of water, and later a committee of experts reported that after a thourough examination, they had found that James McHugh of the New Orleans Grocery would be able to furnish an entire army with the best quality of groceries at a prices that would touch the hearts of Quartermasters and commissaries. If the troops come, they are sure of being well fed if their supplies are obtained from Mr. McHugh!

June 11, 1898, Vol.1, 11, p 3. Col. 4.

THE HONOR ROLL: "Pensacola's contribution to the War. Roll of officers and privates of the Escambia Rifles and Chipley Light Infantry mustered into the service of the United States at Tampa - with the First Florida Regiment".



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

"Company "H"(formerly Escambia Rifles)
Commissioned officers: R. M. Bushnell, Capt.; R. W. Cobb,

1st Lieut.; J. W. Hyer, 2rd Lieut..

Non-commissioned officers: E. A. Moreno, lst Sergt.; J. W. Daugherty, Q. M. Sergt.; R. B. Hargis, Sergt.; F. M. Whiting, Sergt.; J. F. Maxon, Sergt.; Max J. Heinberg, Sergt.; E. G. Bonifay, Corp.; G. O. Brosnaham, Corp.; J. R. Martinez, Corp.; Stephen Lee, Corp.; J. P. Barry, Corp.; H. H. Whiting, Corp.; PRIVATES:

C. Hutchins; Chas. McGinnis; Peter Abt; George Peck; E. Way; William A. Alsobrook; Chas. Avery; Robert E. Barrow; Ben L. Bell; H. R. Bonifay; Mannie Brash; Leslie E. Brooks; Henry W. Brown; R. H. Bruzant; C. C. Chestnut; S. R. Cooley; T. E. Cumberworth; H. T. D'Alemberte; Michael Daly; Harry I. Dkyeman; Earnest A. Fannin; Wm. A. Farley; H. H. Farris; Chas. H. B. Floyd; Frank Goodyer; Wm. L. Hahn; Hohn F. Hurst; Wm. A. Holt; O. C. Hopper, George. F. Huckabay, Wm. J. Hutchinson, Arthur Knickmeyer, Floyed Lanier, Archie Lovelace, John Lovelace, Joel Lowery, G. A. Lynch, James W. Mc.Lean, Frank Martinez, John Menck, Ben. L. Mitchell, Robert J. Mitchel, Solon F. Mitchell, John F. Nash, Oscar Nelson, G. Wyman, Ernest Owens, Harry M. Perkins, Owens D. Peters, Theo. C. Peterson, Albert Pierce, John A. Powers, H. M. Price, Robt. S. Quina, E. Stephen E. Rice Jr., Riera Holcott, J. D. Richburg, Wm Sawyer, Ernst. Shackleford, Dan Shepperd, D. D. Shuttleworth, Frank Sucret, Thos. B. Tolman, J. B. Van Demen, C. Widmeyer, W. K. Williams, J. W. Wood, Thos. M. Wood.

Company "I" (formerly The Chipley Light Infantry)
Commissioned officers: R. M. Cary Jr. Capt.; Edmond Fox,

1st Lieut., B. W. Robinson, 2rd Lieut.,

Non-Commissioned officers: J. A. Stewart, lst Sergt.;
J. Ketchum, Quartermasters Sergt.; Mark Griffin, Sergt.; R. L. Nichelson, Sergt.; J. M. Sullivan, Sergt.; W. F. Eald, Sergt.;
J. E. Gonzalez, Corp., Joseph Lee, Corp., H. McGuire, Corp.;
Thos. Briggs, Corp., C. J. Jones, Corp., Tehn Massey, Corp.

## PRIVATES:

L. D. Robinson, John H. Pine, Adrian Dolive, John A. Anderson, William Akers, Frank M. Briggs, Orin A. Bailey, Thos. E. Britten, Oscar Beardsley, John Bovis, John H. Broger, N. Barns, John W. Bracken, Ben. M. Crona, Dan C. McCooley, James Dawson, Thos. M. Dole, Wm Daniels, James A. Dickson, Jacob Eckel, James M. Tolkman, Fred A. Frere, Y. S. L. Ferrell, Thos. A. Gaus Jr., John D. Gunnen, Wm. Hugh, Allie Harris, Chas. M. Hill, David Hudgins

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

L.J. Harwick, Z. M. P. Inge, Chas. Johnson, Frank Johnson, John Jacksumson, James Ol Jackson, A. Lerson, Oscar Lewis, I. O, Larcum, Phillip Landmesser, Theo. Miller, F.M.S.A. Minsky, Thos. McLauchlin, Thos. S. Matthews, Wm. T. Mayes, Alego G. Montero, . Ø Cear Midet, Al. Work, James R. Powell, W. E. Pearl, W. E. Pickens, Herbert S. Parmer, Sam. H., Powell, John B. Parsons, Morrill A. Saurez, Clyde L. Smith, J. G. Shuttleworth, Thomas A. Stevens, Joe Lentiso, L. G. Thompson, J. W. Thompson, J. F. Thompson, J. J. Van Pelt, Wm. J. Walton, Jeff. M. Walker, Frank D. Whitney, Chas. A. Watts, J. D. Zediker.

June 14, 1898, Vol. 1, 13, p3, Col. 5.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

"SAILED AT LAST: "Thirty-Five Transports Loaded With Troops Leave Tampa. The investment of Santiago de Cuba expected to begin this week".

"PEOPLE OF HAVANA IN A STARVING CONDITION."

"GERMANY MAY INTERF RE IN BEHALF OF SPAIN".

"Tampa, Florida, June 14, 1898: After weeks of waiting and preparation, the first army of invasion to sail from the eastern shores of the United States finally departed under the command of General Shafter, this monring at nine o'clock. The fleet of transports consisted of thirty-five vessels, four tenders, and fourteen convoys. They are all now upon the Gulf of Mexico, headed to the southward until they pass Key West, at least. Should the destination be Cuba, they will continue on their present course."

"Washington, D. C. June 14, 1898. Without reference to the exact hour at which the United States Army left Florida for Cuba, it maybe safely said that before the end of the week General Shafter will have landed with 15,000 United States troops on the Cuban soil, and that the investment of Santiago by land will have begun".

"Kingston, Jamaica, June 14, 1898. The British cruiser Talbot has arrived here. She left Havana closely blockaded on on Tuesday. The condition of the city was desperate. The last sup ly of provisions arrived forty-five days ago, and the food supply must fail entirely within thirty days. Many persons are dying of starvation. All of the flour in the city has been exhausted, and bread is now made of corn meal. The horses and mules are being exterminated due to lack of grass and corn".

## SPANISH AM RICAN WAR.

# LATEST WAR NEWS. (concluded)

"London, June 14, 1898. It seems now more than proper that Emperor William, the "Mad War Lord" of Germany, will try to stir up trouble with the United States. In the far east all signs point to a threatening demonstration of the German fleet in the Phillippine islands".

June 16, 1898. Vol. 1, No. 15, p 2, Col. 3.

"AT THE NAVY YARD: "Preparations for One Hundred and Fifty Naval Reserves That Will Arrive From New Orleans This Morning".

"There was great activity at the Navy Yard yesterday, Commandant Reissinger having received orders to prepare for one hundred and fifty officers and men of the Louisiana Naval Reserve, who will arrive on a special train from New Orleans this morning. They will be quartered at the Navy Yard and the large construction building is being prepared for their reception".

"The dispatch boat Tacoma has left the yard and gone up to the dock at Bagdad to have her hull cleaned",

Vol.1, No.15, p 3, Col. 2 June 16, 1898,

"CONGRESSMAN SPARKMAN: Several days since, a rumor gained circulation in the city to the effect that Congressman Sparkman had intimated that the failure of Pensacola to be named as one of the places in Florida rendezvousing of troops probably due to a statement made by Senator Mallory, that Pensacola had only one line of rail road which might influence the department against the city. Believing the rumor to be false, Mr. J. S. Leonard, of this city, addressed a letter to Mr. Sparkman"....

In Mr. Sparkman's reply he cleared Senator Mallory of all blame in Pensacola loosing supply base.

June 16, 1898, Vol 1, No. 15, p 3, Col. 3.

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### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

THE CAPS ABANDONED: "Washington, June 15, -- General Miles will return here. It is stated that owing to the poor facilities for shipping troops, the camps at Tampa and Jackson-ville will be abandoned. The troops will probably be sent to Savannah and Ferdmandina"

June 17, 1898, Vol. 1, No. 16, P 2, Col 3.

"LOUISIANA NAVAL RESTRVE: will arrive here this morning
The New Cricans Picayune of yesterday says": "The Naval Reserves
were still being made into recruits yesterday; at Lieut. Com.
Wadham's office. About 80 men have been enlisted. They were
told to be on hand today, to get ready to so to Pensacola tonight. The men will leave in the evening and get to Pensacola
for breakfast".
#16.

June 17, 1898, Vol. 1, P 8, Col. 2.

"ARRIVAL OF THE RESERVES: At an early hour, yesterday morning, a special train of three coaches filled with the officers and men of the Louisiana Naval Reserves arrived from New Orleans. The train was switched from the tracks of the L.& N. railroad to the dummy line and the Reserves were carried down to the navy yard, where quarters had been prepared for them."

June 18, 1898, Vol 1, No. 17, p 3, Col 2.

"WASHINGTON: It is announced at the War Department that Floride having under the first call, furnished in excess of its quota, will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under the second call—nothing beyond filling the organizations now in the service.

June 19, 1898, Vol. 1, No. 18, p 1, Col 2.

"BEAUTIFUL FLAG to be presented to the First Florida Regiment this week.

Tallahassee 18th inst-- The flags for the first Florida Regiment have been received by Adjutant General Houstoun. The United States colors are regulation size, of banner silk, with heavy gold fringe. The inscription is: "First Florida Regiment 1898", in gold letters. The regimental colors are of the same material, same fringe and regulation size. On it is beautifully worked in different colored silk the shield of the United States. It is also inscribed in gold letters, "First Floirda Volunteers, 1898" The people of Florida contributed the money for these flags".



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

"CAPTAIN R. M. CARY JR.; commander of the Chipley Light Infantry (Company I.) of the First Florida Regiment, arrived home from Tampa, Sunday night, on a short furlough. He reports that the soldier boys are making the best out of camp life. It is believed the Regiment will go to Porto Rico".

June 21, 1898, Vol. 1, No.19, P 3, Col. 1.

LOUISIANA NAVAL RESERVES: "Officers and men now comfortably established at Fensacola Navy Yard. Their quarters are in the large construction building in the yard which accommodates 1300 men. The bunks are constructed in tiers, with avenues between, admitting the fresh sea-breeze at all times. There is a commodious kitchen attached to the barracks, with plenty of fish at hand. The men are drilled daily in the use of rifles; also in signaling and in the life boats. They will be fully uniformed this week, and after a few more weeks of the thorough training they are receiving at the yard, will be prepared for regular service".

June 22, 1898, Vol.1, No.20, p3, Col.2.

"THE RECRUITING OFFICERS of Louisians Naval Reserves has been reopened at New Orleans, and a nu ber of recruits will soon be added to the battalion now stationed at Pensacola Navy Yard".

June 23, 1898, Vol.1, No.21, p3, Col.1.

"FIRST FLORIDA REGIMENT receives orders to have twenty rations on hand, preparatory to leaving. It was thought that the order meant that the regiment would depart in the next few days, either for Cuba, or PortoRico. (Times-Union & Citizen)"

June 23, 1898, Vol.1, No.21, p 3, Col. 2.

"PRIVATE LESLIE E.BROOKS, a Pensacola volunteer, of Company "H" (Escambia Rifles) First Florida Regiment, has been appointed clerk and stenographer for General Kline, commanding the first brigade, third division of the fourth army corps, now at Tampa."

June 24, 1898, Vol.1 No.22, p 3, Col.1.

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### SPANISH-AM RICAN N.R.

1 Lines - ? .

Fensacola, Fla. December 7, 1939.

# "LAT IT IR NE 3: (CONTINUED)

"The second expidition of the troops for the relief of Admiral Dewey has reached Manila, and an early bombardment of the city is probable unless it is surrendered.

"It is officially stated at the state department, that no peace overtures have been received from any source, and that the surface indications point to a prolongation of the war".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 23, '98, Vol. 1 No. 47, p. 2, c. 3.

"ON TO PORTO RICO: The New Your Journal correspondents will embark here on the Tug Echo for the seat of wer.

ent with Messrs Walter Howard and John Johnson, correspondents of the New York Journal, were regestered at the Merchants Hotal last night.

Mr. Grane was at the battle of Santiago and came direct from New Yrk. The party is enroute to Porto Rico and will embark here on the tug Eche, which has been chartered for sometime by the Journal.

The trip will be made as quickly as possible, as r. Crane and his companions are anxious to see the beginning of hostilities at Porto Rice".

company to the full quote of 100 men for service in the volunteer army of the United States. Call or address Capt. R. P. Reese

The Pensacola Daily Mournal, July 23, Vol. 47,p.3 Gol.2. 1898.

"LATEST JAR NAWS: Wash. July 23 - Lieut. Hobson has returned to New York. While here he was given a most cordial reception by the president and the secretary of the navy, who complimented him on his gallant deed in Santiago.

His mission here was to confer with the department reletive to making an effort to save some of the Spanish fleet. He feels certain that the Reina Mercedes, and Maria Teresa - can be saved".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 25, '98, Vol.1, No.49, p.1, c.3.



### SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR.

Isabel R. Grnat Pensacola, Fla. November 29, 1939.

J. M. Williams, C. E. Bobo, Fra k Jones, Geo. C. Cravey, W. A. Gause.

The Pensacola, Daily Journal, July 6, Vol.1, No.32, p.3,c.4,

"LATEST WAR NEWS: Before Santiago, July 4--llpm.
The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army 1700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division head-quarters after the careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 7, 98, Vol.1, No.33, p.2, c.2.

"THE NATIONAL SALUTE ON PLAZA AT NOON:, Monday, was fired by five of the new recruits for the Escambia Rifles".

The Pensacola Daily Tournal, July 6, '98, Vol.1, No.32, p.3, c.1.

"WASHINGTON July 7th; The navy department has been officially informed that Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades were exchanged yesterday. They went on board the flagship New York, and received the most joyful demonstration by officers and men of the fleet. Lieut. Hobson says they were well treated by prisoners."

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 8, '98, Vol.1, No.34, p2.c.4. (Special to Journal)

"ESCAMBIA RIFLES: Private letters received from the members of Escambia Rifles of the First Florida Regiment, yesterday, conveyed the information that they expect the regiment will soon go to Savannah".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 7, '98, Vol., No.33, p.3,c.3.

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Pensacola, Fla. December 12, 1939.

"NAVAL BATTLE AT SANTIAGO: The Tug Simpson Arrives Home With Some Interesting Helics of Cervera's Fleet.

The tug L. E. Simpson, in command of Capt. Joe O'Leary arrived yesterday from Key West..

The Simpson has for the past three months been cruising in Cuban waters as a dispetch boat for the New York Journal, and was in the thick of the battles which occured in the vicinity of Santiago. The crew were all Pensacola boys, and although they are glad to be at home again, they are all willing and surious to go to Porto Rico with the correspondents of the paper when they leave for that place.

The crew bave many coriosities which they secured from the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Christobal Colon, after the famous battle in which the Spanish fleet was destroyed. Knives, pistols, and Spanish coins were found aboard the disabled ships, and are displayed with great pride by the crew. One things which is quite a curiosity is a dug-out cance which they picked up off Sibeney.

The Simpson will not return to Cuba, but her erew will be transferred to the tug Echo, which came off the ways yesterday and was fitted out for the trip to Porto Rico.

The Echo will leave this morning in command of Capt. C'Leary, and will carry Messrs. Stephen Crane, Walter Howare and John Johnson, correspondents of the New York Journal, who wish to be at Porto Rico at the beginning of hostilities.

The tug Echo will be followed by a schooner which will carry a large supply of coal for the trip".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, Vol.1, No.49, p.3, c.2, July 25, '98.

"THE COLUMBUS INCUIRER Sun. says that it is reported that Admiral Cervera has sent Admiral Montijo a cipher cablegram which, when translated, reads: 'Your's is not the only squadron on the beach'".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 26, '98, Vol. 1, No. 50, p.2, c.1.





## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Pensacola, Fla. December 13, 1939.

"LAT AT WAR NEWS: Washington, July 24 -- The war department expects that the first momentous battle will be fought at San Piedras. Gen. Miles will be reinforced (about 6000 troops before he begins the march to San Piedras.

"Wash. July 24: A dispatch received tonight by the adjutant-general says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes developed in Shafter's camp yesterday. As only four deaths from yellow fever from among the hundred of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of a very mild type.

"Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, has resigned and sailed from Santiago for the United States.

"The Fifth Maryland, First Florida and Second Georgia Infantry have been ordered to Santiago. These will be the first Southern volunteer regiments to se to Cuba."

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 26, Vol.1, No.50, p.2, c.3.

"FIRST FLORIDA REGIMENT transferred from Tampa to Fernandina for sanitary reasons".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 26, Vol.1, No.50, p.2, c.2.

"LATIGT WAR NEWS: Saint Thomas, D. W. I., July 25 -- The United States troops are leading today on the Island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, the south coast!"

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 27, '98, Vol.1, No.51, p.2,c.3.

"TO SANTIACO - Is Where the First Florida Regiment is Ordered.

A special from Washington, to the Jacksonville Metropolis says: Three Southern regiments have been picked from Gen. Coppinger's corp and have been assigned about Santiago. There are the Second Carogia, The First Florida and the Fifth Maryland.

These are the only three Southern regiments in this corp, and their selection for this duty has given rise to a good deal



### SPANISH-AM RICAN VAR.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 13, 1939.

"TO SANTIAGO: (continued)

of comment.

The Santiago assignment, in view of the conditions prevailing there, is not regarded as particularly inviting.

While it is true that the yellow fever visitation is a light one, the wisdem of sending fresh troops in there now is doubted by those not in touch with the mysterious working of the war department.

This suggestion is made in some quarters that the troops are sent to relieve the men from Michigan, from whom there is so much solicitation, but this doubtless emanated from some source not particularly friendly to the secretary of war.

It is said in explanation of the assignment that the Southern troops are selected because they are supposed to be a little better acclimated, and that they are to be used in the operations against Holquin and other points in Mastern Cuba. They will be given plenty of active service.

Immune regiments to be used to garrison the city proper, so these troops will brobably not be unnecessarily exposed.

"THE LATE OF TAR NEWS, Wash. July 26 - The news that orders had been issued to Major General Fitzhugh Lee to go to Porto Rico was received by the Southern contingent with great delight. With General Lee will go the entire army corps. It will be storted as soon as possible and will reach the island in time to participate in the fighting. The first division of the corp is at Miama Fla.

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 27, '98, Vol.1, No. 51, p.S.c.3.

"THE GOVERNORS of Alabama and Texas, and the press of these states, and Louisiana have raised such a strong protest against the camp at Miami that Secretary Alger has ordered an investigation of its condition to be made. Some ugly charges have been made against Mr. H. M. Flagler in connection with this casp. No doubt they are greatly exaggerated, but where there is so much complaint, it is well to have the atter investigated.

There has been too much rivalry about this camp business anyhow".

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 29, '98, Vol.1, No.53, p.2,c.1.



### SPANISH-AM RICAN WAR.

Pensacola, Fla. December 13, 1959.

"25 MONT RECRUITS needed for Chiply Light Infantry."

The Pensacla Daily Journal, July 29, '98, Vol.1, No.53, p.3, c.1.

"SLRGT. RULY NICHOLOUN and Corp. John Massey have been ordered to secure twenty-five recruits for their company (the Chipley Light Infantry), Anyone wishing to volunteer should see either one of these officers. Lieut. Livingston and Corporal Dyckman will arrive in a few days from Fernandina to muster the recruits in."

The Pensacola Daily Journal, July 29, '98, No.53, p.3, c.1. Vol.1.

"ANLISTING COLO AD RECOULD: Capt. C. L. Fulton, Company
"I", Third Alabama Volunteer Regiment, who is here for the purpose
of enlisting colored recruits for his regiments, secured thirty
colored volunteers yesterday.

One of the colored non-commissioned officers who is here assisting to recruit the colored men, stated to a Journal reporter last night that they would doubtless secure a large number of colored troops here".

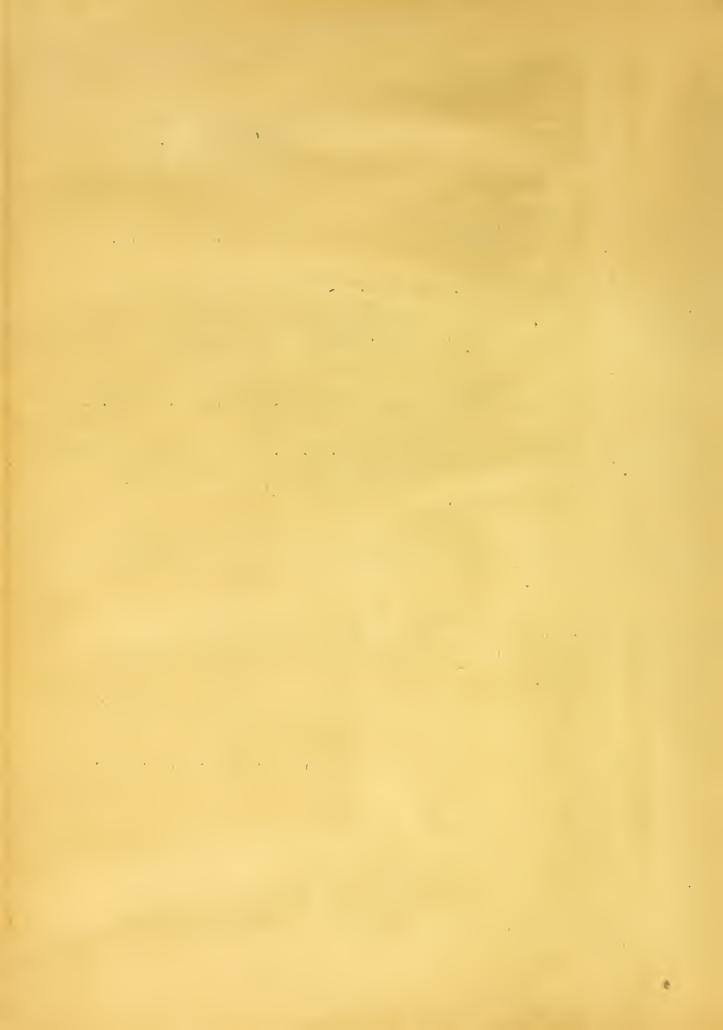
"A deserter caught: The city marshal was notified yesterday by Lieut. F. H. Sheppard, co. anding the Navel Reserve at the Pensacola navy yard, that Richard Battisto Mallia, a member of the reserve had deserted. He gave a description, and asked that he be arrested.

The deserter was located on South Palafox street by Officer McConnell and placed under arrest last night!

The Pensacola Daily Journel, July 30, '98, Vol.1, No.54, p.3,c2.

"LAT ST WAR NEWS: Washington July 29,

The president and his cabinet have practically reached the conclusion that the answer to be sent Spain's plea for peace should be to this effect: 'The United States will grant an armistice if Spain binds herself to begin at once the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and all the islands in the West Indian waters belong to Spain, all other questions to be left to future negotiations.



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Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA:

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Florida December 18, 1939.

"Latest War News: (continued)

The Cabinet is to be commended for at least one decision it reached today, and that is that peace negotiations must be confined to the United States and Spain, and that no foreign power shall act as arbitrator or umpire in the settlement of the questions which must be determined to secure lasting peace.

"Hong Kong, July 30. - The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged, and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

July 31, '98, Vol. 1, No.55, p.2, c. 3.

"TWO COLORED SERGEANTS in full uniform, from the colored regiment at Mobile, were the attraction among the colored people of the city yesterday. They are here to assist in securing recruits for the regiment".

July 30, '98, Vol.1, No.54, p.3, c.3.

"LATEST WAR NEWS: Washington, July 31. - Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Sec. Alger, which was made public at the war department at 10:0'clock tonight:

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31. - (C:35 pm) Sec. of War, Washington, D.C. Four telegrams received and answered by letter. The volunteers are surrounding themselves with arms and amunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. 2000 from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing transportation, beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14 000. As soon as all troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities..... Signed Miles - Major-General Commanding".

August 2, '98, No. 56, Vol. 1, p. 2, c. 3,

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

### Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant
Pensacola, Fla
December 16, 1939.

"COLORED RECRUITS: Seventy-five negro recruits have been examined by Capt. Fulton and sixty-five have been sworn in as a part of the United States Army".

August 2, '98, Vol. 1, No. 56, p.3, c.2.

"THE GUN PRACTICE OF OUR SAILORS: As the remarkable gun practice of the United States sailors exhibited at Manila and Santiago and elsewhere has attracted the attention of the whole world, with the result calling forth much speculation as to how this high degree of proficiency has been attained, it is proper to state that this is a comparatively recent development, and is ascribable entirely to the energetic efforts of the nvaigation bureau of the navy department seconded by the hearty cooperations of the commanding officers of our ships".

August 3, '98, Vol. 1, No. 57, p. 2, c. 2.

"Public Demonstration: Colored Men of the City Will Escort Soldiers to the Depot.

Lieutenant Fulton, who is recruiting colored volunteers, informs us that a detachment of those already examined and mustered in will leave from Mobile today. We therefore suggest that all colored men not otherwise engaged, meet at the Knights of Labor hall, south side of public square, about 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of escorting our Pensacola boys to the depot. The colored Grand Army post is included in the request.

We cannot afford to permit the gallant young men to leave their homes as defenders of this government and American institution without some public demonstration on our part, as meeting our hearty approval of their enlistment.

Let's give them a rousing parting good-bye.

Evigan Edwards
M. M. Lewey
E. L. Marshall".
(colored citizens.)

August 3, '98, Vol. 1, No. 57, p 8, c. 1.

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### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 16, 1939.

"HOBSON THE YOUNG HERO - Visits His Mother at Lythia Springs, Georgia - An Effecting Scene at Their Meeting.

Lieut. Hobson the young naval hero, reached Atlanta early Monday morning and immediately left for Lythia Springs to visit his mother. His trip to the Springs and meeting with his mother is thus described by the Atlanta Journal:

'While enroute from Atlanta to Lythia Springs Mr. Hobson was made an honorary member of the Army and Navy League. He was duly notified of his membership by Miss Junia McKinley, who presented him with a badge of ribbon which he duly consigned to his pocket. Military etiquette did not permit of his putting it on his coat.

At Austell there was a call for the distinguished traveler to come to the platform, to which he responded. He alighted on the ground to shake hands with an old lady who said she was from old 'Alabam' and 'knowed him when he was a boy'...

And all this time a loving mother awaited absent son on the platform by the railroad at Lythia Springs.

When the train pulled up to the station where the mother waited, the crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park Hotel had gathered to join in the welcome.

Lieut. Hobson alighted from the rear end of the car when his mother was looking for him to come from the front. He saw her ahead and went to meet her. She turned, and seeing him, came towards him. The meeting was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several moments rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy. The crowd stood aside in reverence to such affection.

To say that Mrs. Hobson was overjoyed to see her son would express it too mildly. As she walked up the lane from the depot th the hotel leaning upon the arm of her boy, her face was aglow with hapiness. She was, too, justly proud of her son, of whom so much is being made. These two led the way from the railroad station, and the hotel guests followed two by two.

At the hotel the Lieutenant was stopped but a moment to receive the welcome of a few guest were egar to extend, - those that had not gone to the train.



32. W.F.A.

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

# Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 18, 1939

"Hobson the Young Hero: concluded.

'The hotel perlors were decorated with the most beautiful flowers, flags were draped over the portieres, and the word 'Wel-come' made of green leaves, was spread over the door.

Mr. Hobson went with his mother to the parlor on the second floor and was assigned to a room adjoining her. They were not seen again until about 8 o'clock, when they came down to breakfast.

Mr. Blake, proprietor of the hotel, spared no effort in his arrangements for this breakfast and his table decorations. The flowers used were magnificent and were after the meal removed to the Lieutenant's room".

August 3, '98, Vol. 1, No. 57, p.3, c. 2.

"LATEST WAR NEWS: The outposts of the American army have advanced seven miles to Coame, on San Juan road and the Spanish mines are now but two miles away. When the American army entered Juan Diaz, the townspeople were overjoyed and the Stars and Stripe's were wildly cheered by the populace".

"Surgeon Chidsey of the cruiser Cincinnatti and Private Dehas of the Sixth regiment of Illinois volunteer, have been court martialed for passing: Confederate money upon unsuspecting natives".

August 4, '98, Vol. 1, No. 58, p.2, c. 3.

"LATEST WAR NEWS: The second fleet of transports arrived safely at Ponce.

Generals Brooks, Schwann and Haines, with their staffs were on board. The whole force as well as ammunitions and quarter-master's stores have landed, and the men are camping on the out-skirts of the town. They will probably move forward at once".

August 5, '98, Vol.1, No.59, p. 2, c. 3.

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### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DATLY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

December 20, 1939 Pensacola, Fla

"LATEST WAR NEWS - Military Headquarters, Porto Rico, Thurs-

day, August 4. -:

Strong American forces from both front and rear, are now closing in upon Albonito, where 5000 Spaniards, strongly entrenched, hold the road to San Juan. The decisive battle of the Porto Rico campaign will be fought there within a few days. The flanking of the Spanish army was accomplished by Gen. Brooke, who had just arrived with his command from Newport News.

General Brooks landed 5000 troops near Guayama, east of Ponce, and proceeded by an excellent militaryroad over Terito mountains to a position in the rear of the Spanish force of 5000 massed at Albonita. This town commands a vital mountain pass on the main road between Ponce and San Juan:

August 6, '98, Vol. 1, No. 60, p.2, c.3.

"EDITORIAL: A great many people who were anxious to secure commissions as colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, have been organizing so called 'immune' regiments in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Since it has been determined by the war department to send these regiments to Cuba to replace Ge. Shafter's troops, strong protest are being made.

The Third Georgia 'immunes' have been ordered to sail from Santiago, and Senator Baker of that state has sent a telegram to the secretary of war, protesting on the ground that the regiment is composed largely of minors, and that it is doubtful if one of them has ever been in contact with yellow fever. If Senator Baker's statement is true, it would appear that the officers of the regiment are guilty of gress and criminal deception, for it would be criminal to send a lot of young boys into a hotbed of yellow fever, such as the camps around Santiago are represented to be. This immune "business is likely to receive an airing.

August 7, '98, Vol.1, No. 61, p.2, c.1.



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# SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Excerpts From

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THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 28, 1939.

the civil officer for the law, is founded largely in the difference of their calling, says the Kissimmee Cazette/ The man who shoots to kill and fights to break the peace is bound to look down upon the man who only shoots to stop, and fights to keep the peace. Most all of the lawless acts of the troops encamped in Florida may be set down to the irresistible display of feeling. But the outrage committed by the Ninth Calvary (colored) on the eve of their departure from Tampa in rescuing a trooper from the jail and overpowering the civil authorities, is a deed for which no allowance can be made. It brings into question the racial problem and strikes the raw nerves of the South. The worst feature of the case was the backing given to the men by their white officers. This was infamous, and unless the President makes a stern example of the regiment, his administration will lose much of the support tendered it by the people of the South in this war".

August 16, '98, Vol. 1, No. 69, p.2, c.1.

"LATEST NEWS - Hong Kong, Aug. 15 - On Saturday last, Admiral Dewey opened fire on Manila with the guns of his fleet, and continued the bombardment until the city was surrendered unconditionally. At the time of the bombardment from sea Gen. Merritt opened fore on the Spanish fortifications, from the land side of his siege guns. The execution was heavy. Details are difficult to obtain.

"Washington - Aug. 15 - The department of state has just issued the following: 'The following dispatch was received at the department of state at 11:55 pm, Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hong Kong: 'Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday; city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in a launch, the Kaiserin Augustin, and brought to Hong Kong'.

"Hong Kong Aug. 15 - Gen. Augusti, captain general of the Philipines, arrived by the Kaiserin. He refused to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. A significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought Gen. Augusti, she brings only a small package of mail for the German Consul.



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 29, 1939

The Consul is now in Canton and his mail matters remains unopened. The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that Gen. Augusti fled from the Philipines. Augusti is accompanied by his wife and family".

August 17, '98, Vol. 1, No. 70, p.2, c.3

"THE OUTRAGE AT TAMPA: Governor Bloxham Will Take Steps to Secure the Return of the Negro Cavalry Man for Trial.

A special of the 14th inst from Tampa says:

'The leaven seems to be working. A telegram was received at the sheriff's office yesterday from Gov. Bloxham, which indicates this fact. This telegram stated that steps were already being taken to secure the return of the Ninth Cavalryman to jail and with him the men who took him out on the night of August 6/ At first the authorities, got very little encouragement from Tallahassee, and were rather discouraged, but the telegram yesterday from Gov. Bloxham, was good news. Some of the people think it was the result of the mass meeting, but others say the movement was already on foot. This makes no difference to the people here, however, for what they want is to get the men and punish them, and so long as the state authorities do this no one cares how the movement was started. There is every indication now, that the men who claim to be white and who were erroneously supposed to have had charge of the battalion will be given their full share of the public credit for what they allowed to be done, and they will also be made to suffer otherwise for it. The crime was one of the most lawless that ever faced the poeple of Florida by the fact that it was committed by men who were paid by the government to defend its laws. The people will not forget this, and it will not be allowed to drag until full punishment is meted out to all concerned".

August 17, '98, Vol. 1, No. 70, p. 3, c. 4.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DATLY JOURNAL PINSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. December 29, 1939.

"THE LATEST NEWS - Hong Kong, Aug. 16. - Further information of the surrender of Manila shows that Dewey demanded surrender of the city August 7. This demand was repeated on the 9th, and finally on the 13th. During these intervals foreign residents in the city either boarded the war ships of their nation or fled from the city inland. The bombardment began on the morning of the 13th, upon failure to obtain a definite reply from Gen. Juademez, commander of the Spanish forces.

The Olympia opened fire and the entire fleet joined in the bombardment. The enemy were driven from Malate, persued by Merritt's troops. They took refuge in Manila and soon after seeing the futility of further fighting Gen. Juademez hoisted the white flag and sent word of his unconditional surrender. The city itself was but little damaged, the fire of the ships being directed against the forts and the outlying entrenchments of the troops. The bombardment, which began at 9:30 in the forenoon, was continued for two hours, and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them.

"Washington: A portion of the volunteers are to be mustered out of the service at once and others are to follow until the volunteer force of the country is narrowed down to merely a sufficient number to garrison Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philipines".

August 18, '98, Vol. 1, No. 71, p.2, c.4.

"THE LATEST WAR NEWS - Aug 17. Sec. Alger has received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt, announcing the surrender of Manila, and asking for instructions. The instruction which Gen. Merritt asked for were whether there should be a joint occupation of the city of Manila by the American and Insurgent forces. The secretary of war, by direction of the president, has sent a cabled dispatch to Gen. Merritt, saying that there shall be no joint occupation whatever, and that the city and harbor of Manila shall be held by the United States forces.

According to Admiral Dewey's dispatch, the surrender occured about 5 pm last Saturday. The peace protocol was signed



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA

Isabel R. Grant.
Pensacola, Fla.
January, 5, 1940

at 4:23 pm on Friday. It is said that the difference in time between Manila and Washington is such that the surrender reckoned on Washington time will be about twelve hours ahead of the time at Manila, or about 5:am Saturday morning. In point of actual time, therefore, the signing of the peace protocol preceded the active surrender of Manila by a few hours. But it is a well established rule of military law, accepted the world over, that a peace armstice on \*\*pecessation of hostilities doesnot become binding upon commanding officers until served with actual notice of it".

August 19,'98, Vol.1, No.72, p.2, c.3.

"POPULAR HEROES OF THE WAR: Whether the list be long or short of the popular heroes of the war the South makes a good showing in it, says the Age-Herald and this is all the more surprising because the interruptions and changes incident to the Civil War placed all the higher commands in Northern hands. Some are inclined to confine the list of popular heroes to the mames of Dewey, Hobson, Roosevelt, Schley and Wheeler, thus giving the South three out of five. But the New York Times think this list should consist of Admiral Dewey, Colonel Roosevelt, Admiral Schly, Captain Chas. E. Clark, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, Commodore Philip, Ensign Worth Bagley, Lieutenant Victor Blue, and Captain Jos. W. Powell. Here are twelve who are in everybody's mouth, popular heroes in every respect and seven of the number are Southern-born. And it must be noticable that none of the bickerings, none of the round robins, none of the complaints that have come out of thes war have come from Southern men. They were true soldiers in every instance. Whatever orders they received, they accepted them as a soldier should. They showed at every point the good qualities of a soldier - constancy of purpose, obedience and endurance. General Wheeler, a veteran in years, but a young man in spirit, got up from a sick bed to take part in a battle, and he began mending from that time.



78-E.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Florida March 27, 1940

"Tell me something about the endurance of the men," I asked.

"Their suffering from the heat was beyond description", began Capt. Clark. "Battered under the hatches for weeks at a time every man worked with the absolute individual energy of a hero".

"Every coal heaver deserves credit. The engineers, as I have said, had no rest. Real enthusiasm existed in every part of the ship, after leaving Rio, when the prospect of having to grapple with the foe in mid-ocean became inminent. I want to say, as solemly as I know how, without discrimination, that I believe every officer and man on that ship would have died at his post to insure the safe arrival of the Oregon."

"If we could not beat a Spanish fleet we would have tried, even if we lost our ship. To be sure, I would have striven to save the crew by beaching the Oregon. Saving life is always to be thought of, and it would kan not have been overlooked when the contest became open".

"Do you believe the Spaniards would have fought fair if you had been attacked in mid-ocean; would they have honored the white flag if you had been compelled to raise it"? was asked, with some hesitation.

"I am not so sure that they would," bravely replied Captain Clark, with a slowness that argued his strong views on the subject. "The Hobson incident, had nothing occured, Cevera himself would not have contenanced any injustice, but I shudder at the hopelessness of our brave jackies, marines, and others in mid-ocean had we been compelled to swim for our lives. There is no telling our fate had we by accident steamed into the middle of that fleet. The torpedo boats might have surrounded us, we might have gone quidkly to the bottom in half a mile of brine".

"Appropos of this, what is your opinion of the future of the torpedo boat"? was the next inquiry.



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Pensacola, Fla. March 27, 1940

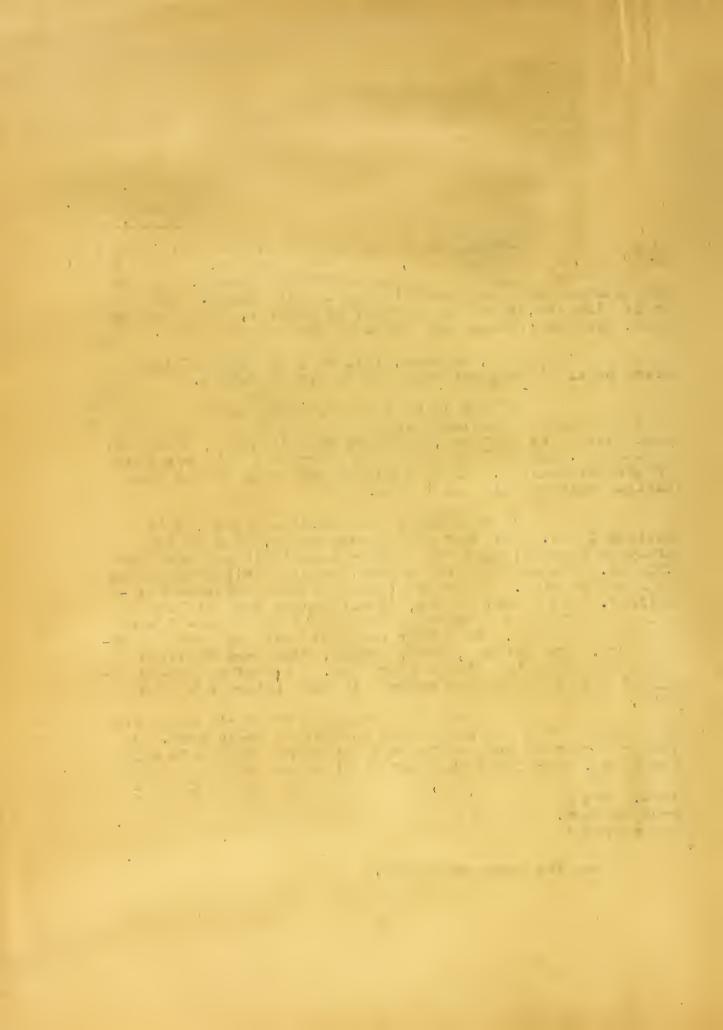
"Nobody knows any more about the efficiency of of a torpedo boat than I do, and I know nothing. I do not think that a moving torpedo could sink the Oregon. If one compartment were torpedoed she would still float. The rapid fire gun, with its accuracy of aim has, in my judgement, greatly reduced the danger of the torpedo craft.

"Now, Captain, tell me your ideas of the great naval victory off Santiago harbor on July 3."

"I hope it will not be taken as vain glory n if I say that it was lucky that a battleship with cruiser speed was there that day," replied Captain Clark, with some hesitation. The Spanish hearts were broken by the big guns of the battleships. Their men lost zeal when the 13 inch shells began to skip about them."

"I never saw a more sublime sight", said Captain Clark. "Out came the Spanish ships, with their great ensigns flying to the breeze that their swn momentum created. The sea was like a pond, hardly a ripple appeared in any direction. Those great ships looked handsome and defient. And I want to say, in all candor that it looked for a time that as if some of them would get away - I mean through our lines. We didn't know how badly we were punishing them. The Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Texas and Brooklyn were all hammering at the same time. Five of us were jumping at them like furious wolves, if the simile be a good one",

"I believe the Spanierds set their range for 5000 yards and never lowered it for any of their guns. A steady stream of projectiles was going over our heads all the time. They fired shot and shell enough to have done us the greatest kind of harm, but we weren't hurt to any extent. The Spaniards were utterly demoralized at the way we went at them. It certainly was a revelation to most of us. The scores the Spanish made were straight shots. Hardly any roll was on the sea that morning - it was like a pond. I never saw the ocean smoother".



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. March 28,1940

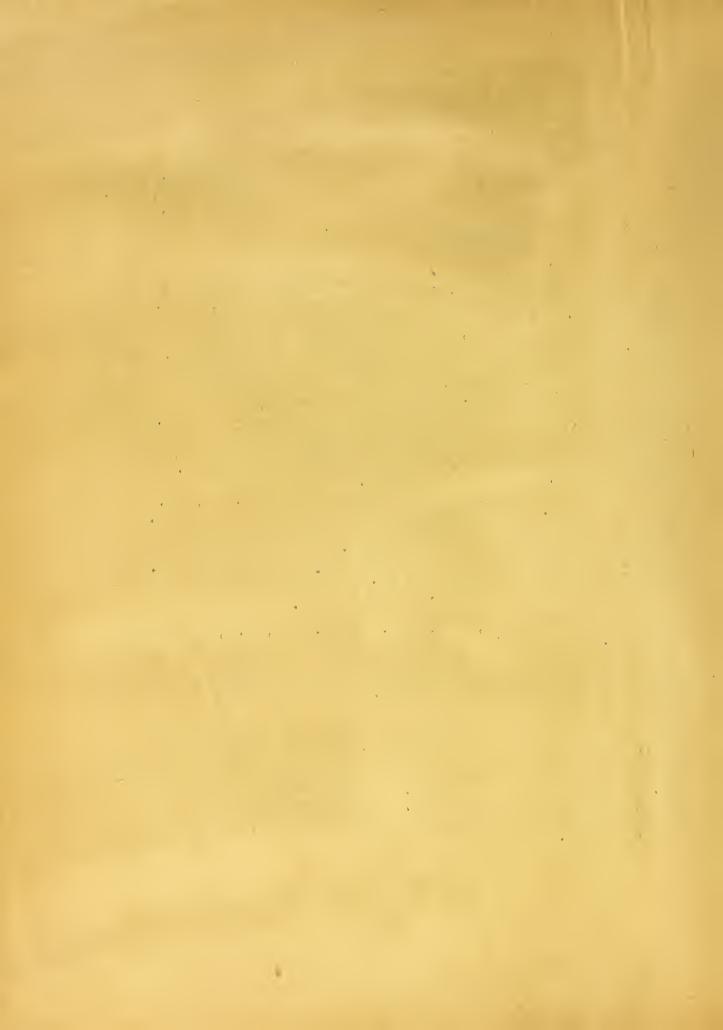
"What is you opinion about the scuttling of the Spanish ship after their surrender?"

"It was wrong, and in violation of every principle of good faith on the part of a conquered foe," replied the captain. "The men who did those acts forfeited their rights to be protected, and ought to have been shot them and there. Scuttling a ship after surrender is treachery. The moment the white flag goes up everything in the possession of the surrendered force, on sea or on land, becomes the property of the victor. The vandal who violates this wellrecognized rule puts himself outside all laws of mercy. He is to be likkened to the miscreant who comes into a camp as a friend and then destroys the provisions or other property of the men from whom he asks and receives protection. He deserves death and always gets it. I do not believe that Admiral Cevera gave orders for any of the kind. No, No. He is a gentleman. Irresponsible men committed the outrage. The fact that the ships filled with water is no positive proof that the sluiceways were open. I believe the Spaniards did these things but I cannot say so and prove the fact. Many of the Spaniards were crazy. A crashing defeat had demoralized them completely".

October 2, '98, Vol. 1, No. 110, p.1, c. 3-6 inclusive.

"SHE WAS AT THE FRONT: Elsie Reasoner Followed Shafter to See What War Was Like.

"To a bright and winsome miss of twenty years fresh from the Sunflower State belongs the distinction of having been the only American girl to follow the boys in blue to Cuba and to make her way to the front against many obstacles and by her own exertions. Elsie Reasoner is the name of this plucky little heroine. From her picture one gets the impression that she is somewhat older and taller than she really is.



78-H.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. March 28, 1940

"Miss Reasoner was born in Kansas, in the midst of daises and sunflowers, and is a splendid example of the bright, cheery, breezy, self-reliant girl of the Western prairie. She writes well and she talks well, inheriting these talents, perhaps from her father, Judge Calvin Reasoner, at one time a prominent editorial writer of Leavenworth and later connected with the Chicago press.

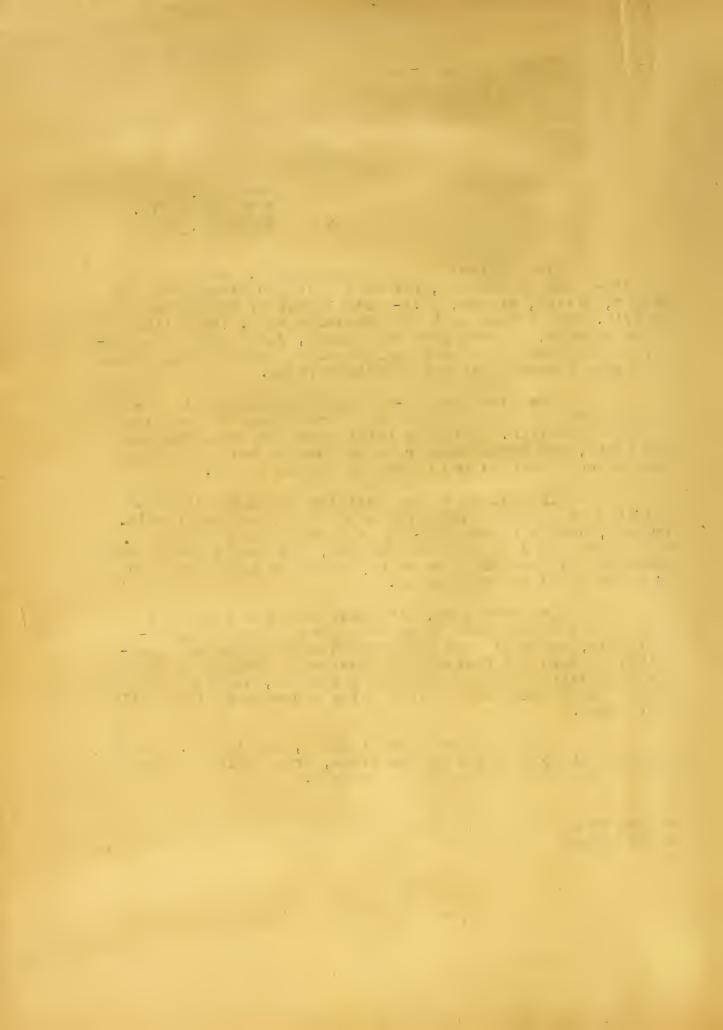
When the Spanish-American war broke out, Miss Reasoner was at Omaha in charge of the Bureau of Publicity at the exposition. With the first sound of the bugle she was astir, and determined to go to Cuba to see for herself what a real campaign and a real battle were like.

In telling of her exploits she said: 'I first sought some encouragement from publishers, but got little. You see, hardly anyone thought it possible that I would ever reach the scene of the conflict, and most of my friends and acquaintances who knew of my intention either laughed at me or tried to frighten me.

One publisher, for whose magazine I thought I might write an interesting article descriptive of my experiences, wrote me that my proposed undertaking was 'positively absurd and foolhardy'. Nowever I persevered and in due time sailed from New York to Kingstown, bearing splendid letters of recommendation from quite a number of influential public men.

I had one to General Miles, one to Gen. Shafter, and several to officers of the fleet, from Admiral Sampson down to Captains of the fighting ships.

"I saw some lively skirmishes, and was near enough to the front and the firing line to hear the music of the mausers and the crack of the rifles our boys carried.



78-1.

SPANISH-A LRICAN AR.

Excerpts From

Jo Bel De

THE PENSACOLA D ILY JOURNAL PLN COLA FLORIDA.

Pensacola, Fla. April 10, 1940

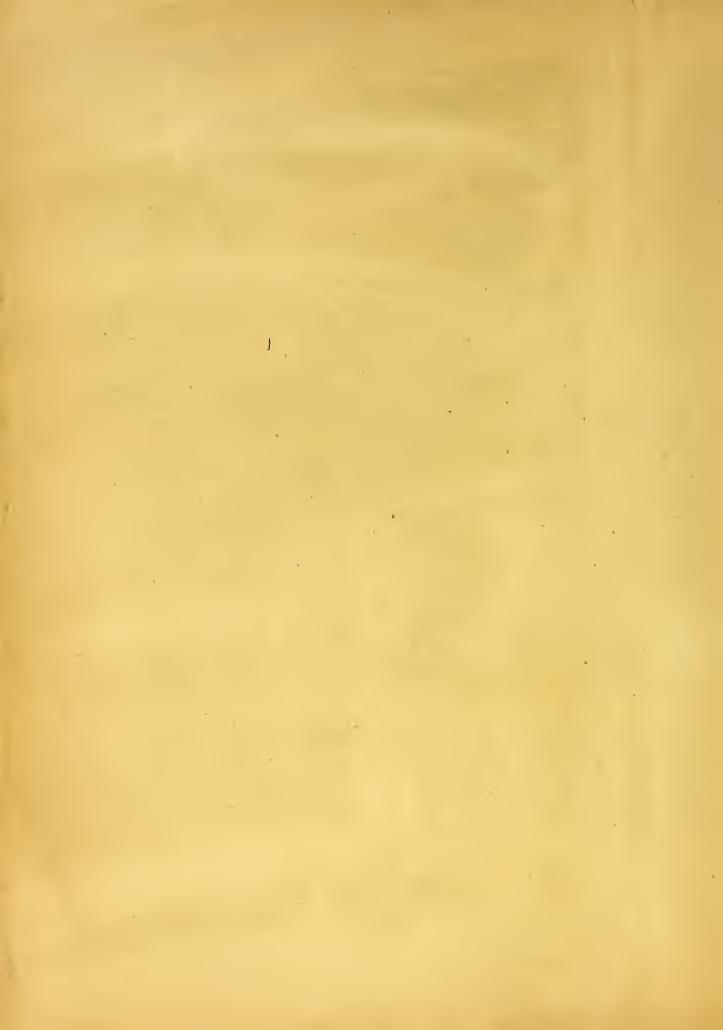
On went the Brooklyn, fast closing the distance between herself and the estranger - a big battleship of modern type, and with her flag aft - two stripes of red on each side of yellow, as it appeared, and the crown in the proper place. The bugle sung "To quarters", and the men, although they had been fighting all the morning, rushed to their guns with a cheer. For a moment the commodore hesitated. "On the bridge!" he called. "Are you certain the stranger is a Spaniard?".

"Certain, sir," came the reply. "I can see her colors distinctly".

The commodore had his glasses on the battleship. Turning to the captain of his ship he said: "Cook, that that fellow is not at quarters, His guns are turned away from us. He is not upk to snuff. Watch him closely, and the moment he sends his men to quarters or moves a turret, let drive. Give him everything you have. We will sink him in twenty minutes unless he gets a shot under our belt".

Just then the officer on the bridge reported that the battleship was signalling with the international code, and soon translated the message: "This is an Austrian battleship." Half an hour after, the commander of the Maria Theresa (Austrian) was seated in Commodore Schley's cabin.

"If you had sent your men to quarters or moved a turret I should have raked you; it was a narrow escape," said the commodore, during the conversation. "Your flag is so much like Spain's saving that you have a white strip where she has yellow, that it is hard to tell them apart at any considerable distance, and I came near letting drive at you".



### SPANISH-AMERICAN VAR.

Excerpts From

THE PENGACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. April 10, 1940

"We know that," returned the Austrian, "and we were very much worried. We signalled long before you answered. The had no wish to be troubled. The have seen the wrecks along the coast. But," he enquired, as he rose to leave, "do you send cruisers to meet battleships?"

The commodore smiled as he answered: "We always make a fight with the first ship we have at hand. We never wait because we are outrated - We try to win with what we have."

"You Americans are very remarkable," said the Austrian as he went over the side to his boat.-

(Chicago Daily Record)

October 2, '98, Vol. 1, No. 110; p.4, c.1.



### SPANISH- AMERICAN VAR.

Lxcerpts 'ron

THE PIN ACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PHEACOLA FLORID ..

Pensacola, Fla. April 11, 1940

"THE RESIGNATION OF CALL. R. M. BUSHALL as captain of the Escambia Rifles has been accepted and he will new arrive home tonight.

"Capt. R. M. Cary has withdreen his resignation as captain of the Chipley Light Infantry and will remain with the company until it is mustered out of the service.

"MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER: Three white sailors and four negro recruits reased through here yesterday enroute from New York to Pensacola. The white sailors had served in the late war, and their term of enlistment having expired they re-enlisted and are being transferred to the "Princeton".

One of the men, Frank Rusch, was on board the Maine when she was blown up in Have na harbor the night of Feb. 15th 1898. He was asleep when the explosion occured and was landed from his berth into the debris. He now weers a scar on his forehead as a momento of the terrible time. He was laid off about a month and a half and was assigned to the "Marblehead" and was on board when several of the crow cut the cable at Cienfriegos. Eugene Cordeon another of the party, was on the Newport, and T. G. Thorten den was on the St. Paul".

October 8, '98, Vol. 1, No. 115, p.3, c.1.

"A SOLUTER IN TROUBLE: Arrested at Jacksonville For Spreading a Report About Yellow Fever - Dr. Porter's Proclamation: The Jacksonville Metropolis of Thursday afternoon says:

Fred B Massey's, secretary of the State Board of Health, swore out a warrant before County Judge B



### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

## Excerpts From

THE PERCACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PENSACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. April II, 1940

this morning against H. L. Benedict, formerly of company "B", Second Alabama Regiment, now mustered out of service, charging him with violating the State Health ordinance by circulating false statements regarding the health of the city and State. Benedict applied to F. M. Jolly, division passinger agent of the Plant System, this morning for a ticket to Montgomery, and was informed that Montgomery had quarantine against Jacksonville, where he (Benedict) is said to have asserted that Montgomery had done right in its action as he knew that yellow fever not only existed in the camp here, but in the city and State and that he could not be fooled about it, for he had nursed the disease and knew all about it. Mr. Jolly warned him about his indiscreet remark, but he insisted that he was right and did not care what he said even if it was in violation of the law.

\*Officers armed with the warrant soon arrested Benedict.

The penalty for circulating false reports about the health of the State is a \$1000.00 fine or six month's imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the judge.

Dr. Porter, State health officer, today placed a statement on the Associated Press wires, which will be sent all over the world, authoritatively declaring that there is no yellow fever in Jacksonville, and that there has not because a single case, in the State this year".

October 8, '98, Vol. 1, No. 115, p.3, c.3

"CARING FOR TROOPS: Alluding to General Wheeler's testimony before the committee in session at Washington, to investigate the conduct of the war The Baltimore Sun says that every Confederate vetern will substanciate, as follows:



#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

### Excerpts From

THE TENDACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PLAGACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Great Pensacola, Fla. April 11, 1940

"Measured by the Confederate standard, the soldiers in the war with Spain were unquestionably well provided for. The confederate soldier had scanty medical treatment at best, for with an abundance of skillful surgeons and physicians, medicines were contraband of wer, and all that could be obtained had to be brought into the Confederacy by blockade-runners. If the Confederate soldiers got one mest e day that pertially satisfied his hunger, it was a great event and filled him with joy for a week. If he got nothing to est at all, he simply buckled his belt think a little tighter and fought with more desperate courage. The memory of his gaunt troopers and their total lack of food was probably in Gen. Theeler's mind when he payed his generous tribute to the efficiency of the var Depertment. Thinking of old days, Gen. Wheeler maybe excused if he could find no imperfections in Secretary Alger's administration. The worst that could have resulted from his alleged mismanagement would have seemed trivial beside the experiences which Gen. Theeler and his cavelrymen endured in the closing days of the civil war."

October 14, 198, Vol. 1, No. 121, p.2, c.2.

"ROWE AGAIN - Arrival of A Portion of the Pensacola Soldiers Last Might.

About twenty of the Chipley Light Infantry end Escanbia Rifles of the First Florida Regiment, arrived last night on the eleven o'clock train from Tallahassee on thirty-day furloughs. They were met at the depot by wyer's band, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen escorted them to the armory where coffee and candwiches were served by the ladies of the Soldier's Relief Association.



Excerpts From THE PLANS OLDER DO BLY JURIAL PLANSOLA FICRIDA. Isabel R. Crent Jens cola, Fle. April 17, 1940 An eloquant address of welcome was delivered at the armory by Cen. J. H. Yonge, after which the large audiance despersed. All the members of the two companies will reach home at 11 o'clock tonight, and arrangements are being made to give them a big reception." October 15, 190, Vol. 1, No. 121, p.6, c.4. wildows Hold; The Remainder of the Jansacola Companies Arrived Tron Tallanasses Last Might - They were Met at the Depot By A Great Growd the Escerted Them to the Armory There They Tere Royally Entertained by the Locies. Long before the train from Tallahasses was due last night, the platforms about the Union Depot were thronged with mothers, fathers, sisters, sweathearts and friends of the Pens cols soldier boys to welcome them home. when it was announced that the train was none than an hour late, interacts did not seem to abste and everybody waited patiently until the whistle of the locomotive was heard half hour after midnight. ayer's band which has so often enlivened the Tensacola companies on parate and in camp was in hand, and as the train pulled into the depot joined in the general chorous of welcome with lively strains of music that gladened the hearts of the returning soldiers. As the gallent young warriors left the cors they were met by relatives and friends and warmly elecaned home. There were many touching scenes that relinded one of the 14th of May when they murched to the train to go to



### SPANISH-A FRIC N MAR.

### Excerpts From

THE PENSACCIA DAILY JOURNAL P. CACOLA FLORIDA.

Pensacola, Fla. April 17, 1940

Tampa, and, and as it was then supposed, to the bloody bate tlefields in Cuba. ....

It was late when the armory was reached and after spending a short time there, the soldiers left for their homes which many of them had seen for months."

October 16, '98, Vol. 1, No. 122, p.3, c.3.

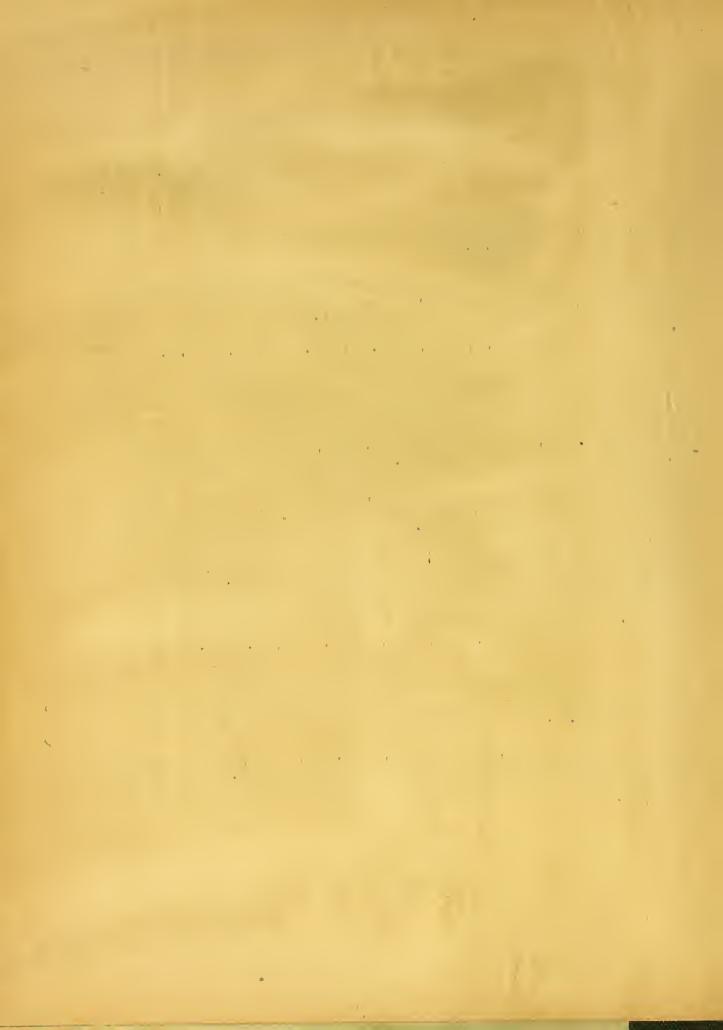
## "A DISCRICED SOLDIER: The Ocala Banner says:

The Saturday before the two Florida battalions left Huntsville, private Eugene \*\*. Lee, of Company \*\*C\*\*, was drummed out of camp as a thief. The captain had him drawn up before the company with a squad of soldiers from the various companies of the registat, and before whom he was publically reprimanded, and bafare as a thief and a disgrace to his company and his State. The buttons were cut off his coat, then it was put on him turned wrong side out and a placard with the word "Thief?" was pinned to his back he was drummed out of camp to the tune of Rogue's March. He was detected steeling from his tentmates, and was supposed to have been stealing all the time he had been a member of the company.

October 20, '98, Vol. 1 No. 125, p.3, c.1

"PORTO RICO - The Island Now in Full Possession of the United States - the Stars and Stripes Hoisted Amid Great Enthusiam.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 18, - Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified and unmarred by a disorder of any kind.



#### SPAULUI-A RID N MAR.

### Lacorpts From

THE PLANS COLA DAT Y DIGITAL PENSION AS FIORIDA.

Isetel 5. Crent Fer 9 000, Fla. Orti 18, 1940

The lich Regular infinity, with two in attories of the 5th artillery, landed this worning. The latter proceeded to the forts while the infantry lined un on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many recole on the streets. Re. r-admir 1 chiey and General Cordon accompanied by their staffs proceeded to the pelace in carriages. The 11th Infantry regi ent aind with troop "H", of the civelry, then marched through the streets and formed in the scuare opvosite the palace. At 11:40 FM General Brook, Admiral Schley and Ceneral Remacrate Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out or the palacerwith many havel officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets lined with soldiers were thronged with townspendie, who stood waiting in down slience. At last the city clock struck the hour of twelve and the crowds almost breathlass and with eyes fixed upon the fing-vole watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from fort forro, Mayor Dean and Lieut. Castleton of General Brook's stiff. hoisted the stars and strices while the band played tho "Ster Lpangled Banner". all heads were bered and the crowds checred. Fort Morro, Fort San Shristobal and the United State's revenue cutter samples lying in the herbor fired twenty-one guns each.

Sagnor bamoz Rivers who was president of recent autonomist council of the secretaries and other officials of the late insular government, were present at the proceedings.

the latendancia, but other flows on the various public buildings were hois or by minimizers. Simultaneously with the rising of the flow over the Captain-General's palaces, many others were holsted in different parts of the city.



### SI. J. H-A ROON "R.

Excorpts From

THE PENTICOL D IN JOURNAL CASCLA TORIU.

Isabel R. Grent. Ienemeola, Fla. April 18, 1940.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over and the reports all be forwarded to reshington on Tuesday hext. The labors of both parties has terminated with honors a for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay and in a most thorough and effective manner."

October 20, '93, Vol. 1, No. 125, p.3, c.3.

"FIRST FLORIDA RAGISLAT - (Huntsville, Ala., Tri-

"Then the history of the Spanish-American wer come to be written, the excellent dicipline, the social standing and good behavior of the First Florida Volunteers will be written in golden letters on the roll of honor. Socially the First Florida is the most popular regiment that has ever been in Buntsville. The enlisted men have had a fine time and have much social enjoyment in huntsville, as well as the officers. The ball given by the officers of the First Florida was attended by the elite of Huntsville, the Florida bend furnishing splendid music. Muntsville in one place where the private soldiers of the First Florida have had entree into the best society in the town, which is just as it should be. The regiment has deported itself in the most gentlemanly manner, and their conduct has been above reproach. The First Florida is an honor to the state of Florida, and the officers have every right to be proud of the conduct of their men."

Getober 25, '98, Vol. 1, No. 129, p.2, c.2

ing out and Payment of the Troops. A Special from Tallahassee says:

Some of the soldiers of two battalions of the First Florida regiment, now out on furlough, think they could be mustered out at their home towns. In this they are



A hours and the second second

June 2, 1898, p 3

Page 114
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
Sp. Am. War
Tampa Weekly Times

Cevera, they say, is comfortable

Level Lower 1 88.

And is in no danger in the harbor of Santiago.

30 /26 --

Storms may drive away our ships, and before they could return to the blockade the Spaniards might escape, if they desired—

Cadiz fleet believed to be coming.

Page 8

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and the tree and tree a

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Sampson to Try Attack on Entiago

Number of ships in the American fleet increased.

Washington still denies that an official report was received concerning the engagement--Details are scarce.

June 9, 1898, p 1.

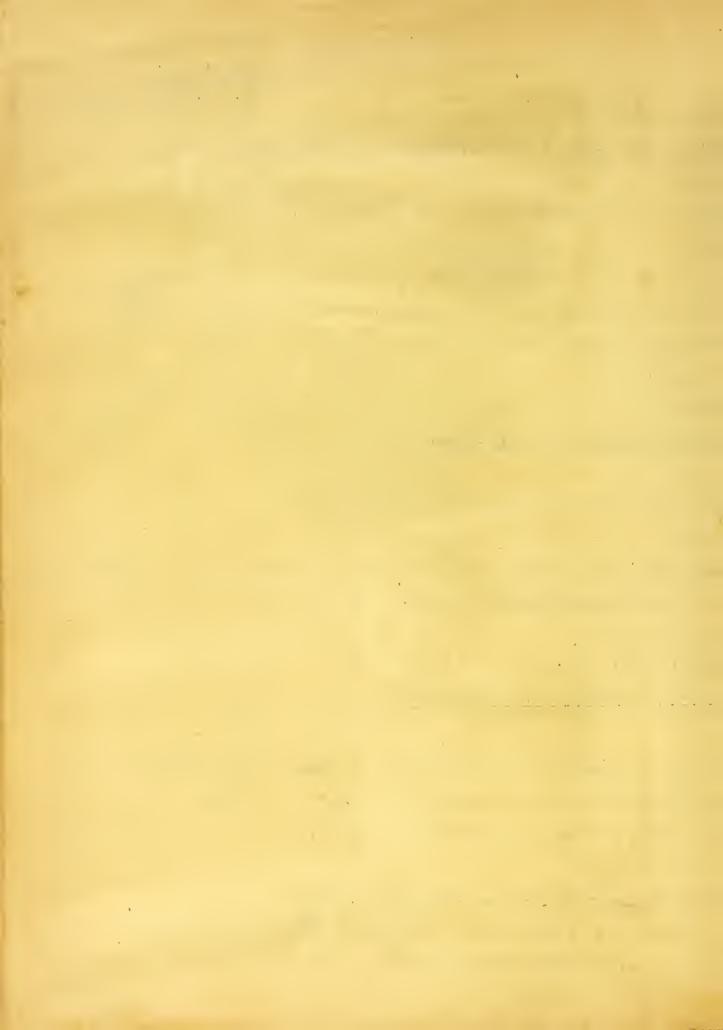
Sampson and Schley battered Santiago

Aduced the Spanish batteries to ruins and landed marines and effected a junction with the insurgents -- De Spanish romancer claims that 1,500 Americans were killed and wounded.

Judge Graham addresses the disorderly soldiers.

Matters have been lively in the municipal court this morning.

Sveral of those brought before Judge Graham were soldiers, and the



Page 115
Jules A. Fost
Tampa, Ea.
March, 1940
Sp. Am. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 9, 1898, p.1 (Cont'd)

judge took occasion to make a few remarks that every soldier should have heard.

He expressed surprise and deep regret that any man wearing the uniform of an American soldier should behave as some of them have done. He went on to say that while but the few were acting in an unseemly manner and the many were upright, honorable, well behaved men, the conduct of the bad ones cast a serious reflection over the whole army encamped here. He said Tampa had welcomed the United Stats troops, and it was to be hoped that their conduct would not be such that he would welcome their departure.

He closed his remarks by saying that of all men, those who wore the uniform and marched under the flag should be those to uphold the laws and aid the civil authorities in preserving order. Said he, "We have tolerated such unruly conduct as long as we will. The heaviest punishment will be imposed on future law-breakers among the troops."

Page 3:

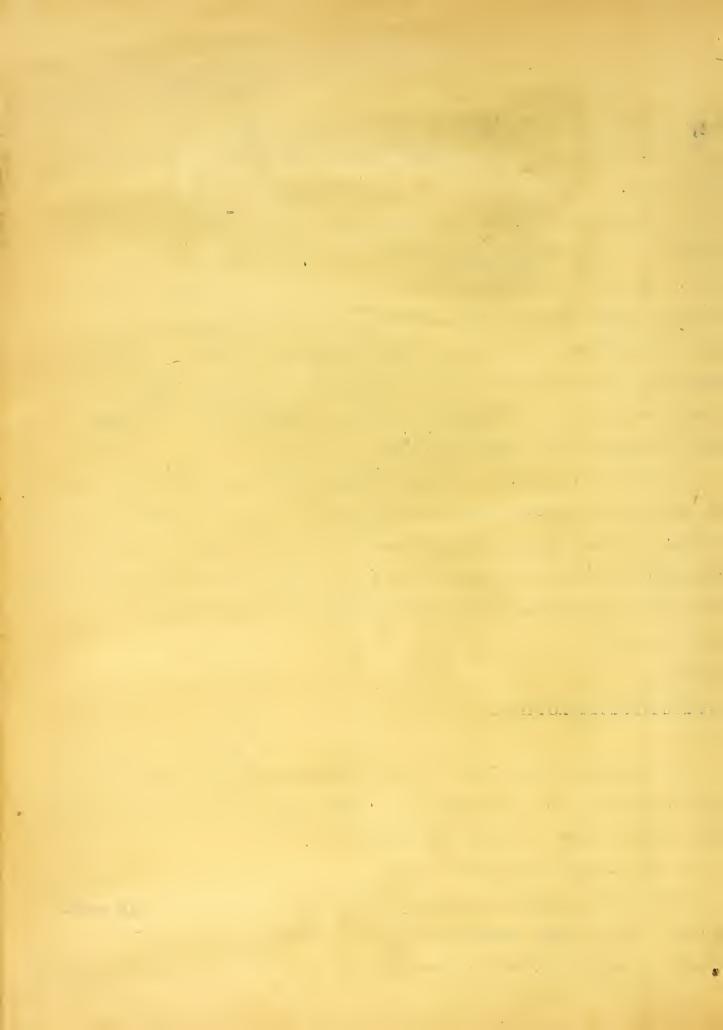
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# Alleged Spies in Atlanta

The guards who were sent to Fort McPherson with Jose Estellanos and Frank Miller, the men recently arrested here on the charge that they were Spanish spies, returned yesterday.

A n Atlanta correspondent says:

They will be kept there until they can be tried by court martial. If they are convicted, and the authorities say this is practically certain, they will be hanged, this being the punishment meted



Page 116
Jules A Fost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
Sp. Am. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 9, 1898, p 3 (nt'd)

out to spies under the law of the land.

Estellanos and Miller, however, declare their innocence and have professed anxiety to have an early trial, so that they may prove their innocence and regain their liberty.

far as can be ascertained, the evidence against the men is circumstantial.

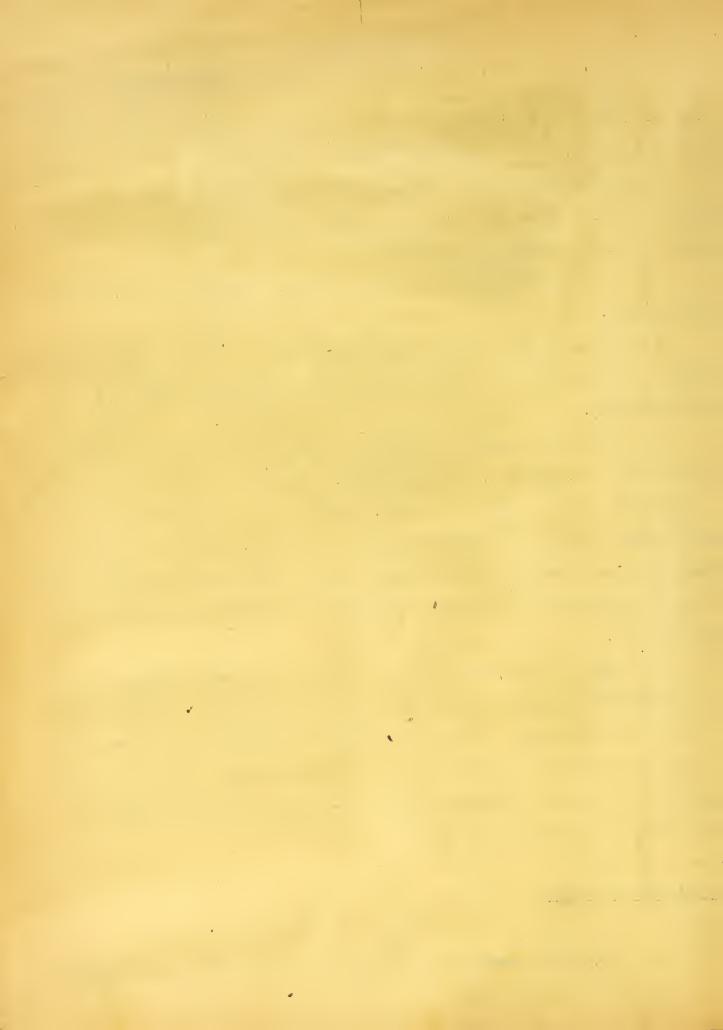
Mey are accused of having been in the employ of the Spanish government to furnish information about the organization of our army and its movements.

Miller is an Eglishman by birth and about 30 years of age, while Castellanos is a Cuban, 23 years of age. The latter claims to be deeply in sympathy with the Cuban patriots. Suspicion was attracted to him by his movements among the camps at Tampa, carefully noting the organization of the volunteers and picking up all other information that he could in reference to the army. Is arrest was caused by order of General Bafter.

It is said by Chans that he is a member of a wealthy Havana family. He accounted for this statement by the fact that he had a large amount of money when arrested. The army officials think this money was the pay he received from the Spaniards for his work as a spy. The two spies are confined in the same calaboose with the Spanish prisoners brought to Fort CPherson several weeks ago.

## Didnt want to Drink

One or R. Mage's teams drawing a wagon on which was loaded twelve



Page 117
Jules A. Fost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
Sp. Am. Wr
Tampa Weekly Times

June 9, 1898, P 3. (Cont'd)

or fifteen kegs of beer became frightened on Franklin street yesterday and ran. Sveral kegs of beer were jolted out of the wagon and a party of soldiers picked them up, carried them into an alley adjoining Fowlke's and Bryan's store and tapped them.

The policeman on the beat had observed the occurrence and followed the men into the alley. The blue-coats, who had begun to feel the influence of the stimulant, resented the presence of the officer and several of them grabbed him, at the same time cursing him shamefully. The policeman saw that he was powerless and attempted to retreat, but the soldiers prevented him. One big fellow who seemed to be the leader of the gang said to another. Draw a quart of beer," and when this was de done he ordered the policeman to drink it. The policeman protested that he did not drink, that it was against the rules to drink while on duty, etcl , but all to no avail. He was compelled to swallow the entire contents of the quart measure. The measure was refilled and the policeman was made to empty it the second time. Howas then allowed to go, which he did, very promptly. The soldiers remained and emptied every one of the kegs which they had siezed, and no one appeared to say them nay. d :

June 16, 1898, p 1:

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Blanco Threatens Havana Will Burn

Before it shall be surrendered to the American forces. Red Cross Sister Mry gives out this report—She was expelled from Havana by order of the Captain—General because she was believed to be in sympathy with the Amer—icans—Saniards are well prepared.



Page 118
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fa.
March, 1940
S. A. Wr
Tampa Wekly Times

Thurs. June 16, 1898, p 1.

HOLDING HOBSO N

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Havana, via London, June 15.—Captain Ludlow of the American navy came into port this morning under a flag of truce and negotiated with Captain—General Blanco for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and the crew of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk in the mouth of Santiago harbor. General Blanco replied that he had received no instructions from his government on the subject, and could not treat until he had.

The failure of the effort to secure the exchange of Lieutenant.

Hobson has greatly depressed his friends. It is feared that the Spaniards purpose-murdering the Merrimac heroes.

# Transports Drilled Precisely as Troops

The transports and gunboats sailed from the anchorage off Egmont key about 4 o'clock last evening.

A gentleman who was in a boat near the Egmont key dock saw the ships placed in position and start, and describes it as the most imposing spectacle. The smart gunboat Hornet placed the ships, and as their captains were given their orders the big, vessels dropped into position one after another like well drilled soldiers.

The formation of the column was precisely as the <u>Times</u> said it would be several days ago--four abreast and with the slowest boats in front, the <u>Mami being 6.1.</u> There are thirty-six transports and supply ships, and six gumboats. Off Dry Tortugas they will be joined by the battleship Indiana and several smaller boats.

The Divette, which has been designated and equipped as the hospital



Page 119
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Florida
March, 1940
S A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 16, 1898, p 1 (cont'd)

Adispatch received from Washington at noon says General Shafter will leave 2,000 of his men at Guatanamo bay to reinforce the marines encamped there, and who have been repeatedly attacked by large forces of Spaniards during the past few days, but the main body will be landed very close to Santiago.

Page 3

# Say that he is a Spanish spy.

George E. Vanderbilt, who claims to be an heir to a snut fortune

. . . . was arrested here, charged with being a spy.

The prisoner, officially know as George E. Davis, alias Vanderbilt, but he claims the alias is his true name and that Davis was merely adopted while roaming around the world fighting the battles of struggling humanity.

. He claims that at the age of 40 he is to receive \$900,000, and that he is now 38 years old.



Page 120
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 16, 1898. p 3 (6nt'd)

to defend Vanderbilt from the mot. Seins that they could not get possession of the prisoner without loss of life of some or themselves, the plan to swing him up was abandoned.

Atlanta, in charge of Srgeant V. A. Blsius, of company A, second Georgia.

P. 4:

and this, the art day age ago, and and and and ma and an an an

Aturally there is much comment favorable to the well behaved, but decidedly unfavorable to the disorderly element among the soldiers.....

For instance, a young volunteer from another state was severely reprimanded by an officer in the regular army for appearing in the rotunda of the Tampa Bay Hotel the other evening with suspenders over his blue flannel shirt, and without a coat. Twestigation disclosed the fact that while the boy was in the hospital, the coat or his state uniform had been lost. An accident had ruined his trousers, and he had not a cent or money to pay for their renovation, for his state had not paid him for his services, and the nation had neither paid him for the few days he had been mustered in nor furnished him with any uniform. H was, at this juncture, instructed to carry a message from camp to an officer at the hotel. A comrade twice his weight changed trousers with him, another loaned him the suspenders to hold them up, and another furnished the leggings and gave him a nickel to ride one way on the street car. Nw, that boy, for he was not nineteen years old, was a gentleman by birth, breeding, education and association, and to present himself anywhere in that dress was a humiliation, but he performed his mission to the best or his ability under the delusion that he was Washington says arms, equipments obeying orders. . . .



Page 121
Jules A. Fost
Tanpa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

Time 16, 1898, p 4 (Cont'd)

and suppl es are here, and there is no good reason why they are not distributed. Meanti me the young volunteer is rankling under a sense of humiliation, injustice and general discouragement that are as demoralizing as they are entirely unnecessary, and the responsibility for which rests entirely on higher shoulders.

P 5.

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## Dsgraceful and Disgusting

A major and a lieutenant of the sixty-ninth regiment of New York volunteers were guilty of conduct yesterday afternoon for which they should be severely punished.

They filled up with fighting whiskey and started out with the evident purpose of taking the town. In a north Franklin street saloon the lieutenant fired his revolver several times. The proprietor expostulated, but to no purpose. They continued firing until they attracted the attention of a provost guard of volunteers.

The volunteers were called on by the saloon keeper to take the discretely men from his place, but when they attempted to do so the officers presented their pistols and ordered the guards away, and they obeyed. Then the officers fired a few more shots. It was suggested that the provost guard of the eleventh regulars be summoned, and this was done; but before they arrived the officers boarded an electric car and went to Ybor City. They left the car at Fourteenth street and went into Francisco Ysern's saloon. Here they discharged their pistols again and no one attempted to interfere.

From Yern's restaurant they went to Quintana's restaurant one block



Page 122
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 16, 1898, p 5, (Cont'd)

east, and here they met their match in the person of ack Stevens. They had fired but one or two shots when Jack walked in. He wears a military uniform and the officers evidently mistook him for a military officer. He demanded the major's pistol, and when he had secured it, removed the cartridges and placed the weapon in his pocket. By this time, the officers realized that Jack was a civil of icer and their attitude at once changed. The major asked the lieutenant for his pistol. The lieutenant said, "No, I'll use it myself," and he leveled the ugly weapon in Jack's face. About this time, s everal Tampa policemen, Marshal Burke and a provost guard of hio volunteers came to the rescue, and a lively scrimmage ensued, in the course of which the lieutenant received a frightful wound on the left side of the head, being struck by the butt of a pistol. The men were finally subdied and taken by the provost to their rendezvous on Fifteenth street, in Fort Brooke. An ambumance was summoned, and after much parleying the injured man and his campanion were induced to get in the wagon, to go to their camp. As the wagon started, the major drew his pistol (which had been restored to him) and leveled it at the guards. Instantly everyone of them loaded their rifles, dropped to their knees and the man was covered with about thirty gringfield rifles. He was sober enough to realize his danger and dropped his pistol. Had he fired a single shot, there is no doubt that he and his companion and the driver of the ambulance would have been riddled.

Beyond doubt, the matter will result in a court martial.

This morning sheriff Jack Stevens had a warrant issued for the two men, charging them with assault with intent to murder. . . They will be brought before Gunty Judge Harrison for preliminary examination.



Page 123
Jules A. Fost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

Jine 16, 1898, P5.

# Equals Half a Man.

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They tell a good story of a non-commissioned officer of one of the volunteer regiments, who, being an export accountant, was specially and privately detailed to make up for his captain a roster of his company for official purposes. This particular non-com is about 40 years old and along with others of his fellow heroes has suffered untold humiliation from the fact that some of his superior officers, com and non-com, are his juniors by from fifteen to twenty-two years, and he never misses an opportunity to display his wound for somebody to salt. In a very short time he made his return on a spotlessly neat, exactly ruled and well written sheet, The captain took the list, commenting favorably upon its appearance, and the high private turned to go, when the officer called sternly, "Here, what do you mean by a total of 732 men." The H. p. looked innocently back at the officer whom he had dandled on his knee many times, and inquired, as he respectfully touched his hand to his face, "Did I do that, sir?" Well, cap'n, I beg your pardon, sir. Let me see, sir."

Taking the list in his hand he ran his forefinger from the total up, until near the top he stopped and said gravely, Just as I expected, sir. Accustomed to mathematical precision, I had forgotten that one pair of shoulder straps equals half a man." And taking out his knife, he coolly and neatly changed the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  which he had put opposite a lieutenant's name to the figure 1, and made the total 74 men, after which he respectfully withdrew without a word from either of them.



Page 124
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

une 16, 1898, p 7.

The Cowboy Troops

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A description written by one of them.

In writing this article on the "Roosevelt Rough Riders," my purpose is not to give a general description of the whole regiment, but merely to confine myself to one company—troop H—of which the writer is a component unit.

Nearly the entire part of this command is composed of cowboys from New Mexico, A rizona and Texas; among the few others, there are gentlemen of various professions, some of whom are college graduates, and who have held good positions in life, but whose adventurous spirit and love of danger and excitement, have caused them to join their fortunes with the cowboy band. The physical condition of these men is probably as well fitted for the hard knocks of a soldier's life as may be found among human beings.

The men are of unusual height, with square, broad shoulders and large expanded chests. Their whole appearance is suggestive of great strength, endurance and agility.

This condition has not been developed by any artificial means of training as is furnished by our modern gymnasiums, but has been acquired through natural experience in the free, open air on the western plains, where the body has learned every phase of hardship. The regular soldier might claim that our boys, in going through the manual of arms, do not show the same mechanical uniformity in their movements as they; but, while such criticism may be true, there is an in-

Page 125
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
\$. Am. War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 16, 1898,p 7

dividual grace, a natural familiarity shown in the handling of the carbines, which a mere military training can never equal.

It is, however, mounted that these men can better show their powers and ability.

In the mounted drill of this tropp may be observed all the beautiful concert movements of regular cavalry, and a body of horsemen maneuver as one.

A part from this, however, each one of this cavalry is individually a natural expert rider, and therefore there is a dash and smartness about the movement of the body, which contrasts beautifully with the dull, heavy movements of other cavalry.

Since it appears that many persons have some ludicrous ideas about the "rough" character of our boys, a word may be said on the subject.

Perhaps to the refined city cultured person, the boys might seem rough in manner, but under a rugged exterior there may often beat a warm and noble heart. It is more than probable that there is on the whole in this band more real brotherly feeling, less selfishness, than is found among those who are considered the refined class."

Perhaps even the philosopher might learn some lessons through observing the natural harmony which exists among us boys.

Though limited by present conditions and environments, the cowboy soldier is ever ready to share what little he has with a comrade.

-- Charles Hohnson



Page 126
Jules A Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S'A War
Tamoa Wekly Times

June 23, 1898, P 1.

# Rough Riders Raise a Row

Alice May, keeper of a resort near the corner of Polk street and Central avenue, is suffering from a severe wound and a physician is doing his best to repair damages.

Last night about 12 o'clock, four men came to the door and demanded admittance, but were refused by Lizzie Smith, who went to the door, as callers were not being received at that late hour.

The men on the outside got mad and began swearing and kicking the door. This proving ineffectual, one of them discharged a revolver through the door. The ball struck Alice May in the left leg, fracturing both the tibia and fibula bones. One of the men went to a window and began tearing out the shutters. At this juncture Lizzie Smith fired at the man and says she hit him in the hand and arm.

Dring the melee three shots were fired by the men and two by Lizzie, who says she is a whole battery in times of emergency. Lizzie was the sole occupant of the house when the row was over, save that Alice May lay in the hall in a pool of her own blood, and in a closet in the rear of the house was Nina Williams, with her hands raised and her voice calling on a Friend with whom she had not been on very intimat e terms for several years.

"I promised God," said Nina, "that if he let me live till this morning I would leave here, but I'm brave in the day time, and here I am yet."

Me doctor and attendants were removing the bloody bed linen when the reporter called. The limb had been neatly dressed, but the patient was suffering considerable pain.



Bage 127
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S A War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 23, 1898, p 1 (Cont'd)

"Was it a Rough Rider who did the shooting," was asked.

"Something pretty rough," said Alice, and then closed her eyes as if to rest.

The girls have all formed the opinion that the men belonged to the Rough Riders. The ball which inflicted the would was a 45-calibre, the physician says.

Lizzie Sith, who has only been here a week from Valdosta, Ga., so she says, described two of the men, but the other two she did not see distinctly. One was a small man with a blonde moustache; the other a large, portly fellow, smooth shaved and with a cultured voice.

1:30 p.m. The police have five men in jail charged with last night's misdemeanors at Alice May's house. Two of the men are privates in the Rough Riders. Their names are Carry and Wens. The former is the one whose arm was woulded by the well-directed aim of Alice Sith. He hails from the Chickisaw nation.

The three other men were packers attached to the Rough Riders. One of them, Gilson, is the chief pack master for the regiment. The cases have not been docketed.

A lieutenant says the men went out of camp last night without permission.

# Smart Scheme or the Spaniards

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To embroil the United States with the Powers--Fire to be drawn on Foreigners by a decoy battery placed on the heights of San Juan which is occupied by foreigners, including fourteen consuls.



Page 128
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March. 1940
S A War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 30, 1898, p 1

### Camped now within Caney

Which is only two miles from Santiago's walls—Sege guns ready for service, and then the Spania ds will realize the truth of the saying that "War is Hell."— Engineer corps is building a road.

### Bad Man is Cherokee Bill.

----

Wen Officer Berrill approached Cherokee Bill of the rough riders, who was disorderly on Franklin street yesterday afternoon, two of his comrades had alwaydy taken that worthy in charge, but he was rather hard to control, and resented the evident intention of the policeman to arrest him.

"Say, Fatty," he said, addressing the policeman, "If you should arrest me you would at once become famous—the cop that ropes in Cherokee Bill will make a reputation that will extend over the country. You can't do it, of course, but I'm just telling you what would be the result if you should."

"That's all right, pardner," said Sherrill, " as long as your friends hold on to you and move you toward camp I won't interfere; but if they turn you loose I'll try to win that reputation."

Bill was placed on his horse and started to camp, his friends holding the animal by the bits. The rider continually spurred the horse and
made it plunge furiously and beat his friends over the head with his hat,
but they hung on and piloted him to the camp east of the Tampa Bay.



Page 129
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
Mrch, 1940
SA War
Empa Weekly Times

June 30, 1898, P 1.

## The Cuban Troops.

Acorrespondent at Juragua says:

The Cuhans are gradually winning the respect of the American regulars, despite certain drawbacks and national differences. The Cuban allies so far in evidence are about 95 per cent negroes, usually with white (Cuban) officers. The officers are intelligent, anxious for the good opinions of the Americans as to their dusky troops, and ready for any service. The negro insurgents have most of the faults and virtues of the race in its primitive state. They know little of discipline as it is understood in regular armies. They are occasionally like fractious children, and they seem at first sight over greedy as to American food. But they are unmatched bush fighters, skilled in woodcraft and invaluable guides when they are in their own section of the country.

Most of the trouble that has been had with them as guides so far has been when they attempted too much and undertook to do pioneer duty outside their own hunting ground.

# Naked Warriors.

Slboney, via Playa del Este, une 29.--Two thousand insurgents of Garcia's command arrived here today on the troop ship Leona from Aserraderes under command of General Sanchez. The majority were half naked, and in some instances they were entirely nude and half famished.

Guantanamo bay, wine 27 via Playa del Este. -- The 29th funeral of the dead rough riders took place yesterday at a beautiful spot on the hillside about a mile from the battlefield. Men from all the regiments attended and a small iron cross was erected to mark the spot. . . .



Page 130
Jules A. rost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S A War
Tampa Weekly Times

June 30, 1898, p 4

So far Tampa has furnished but one soldier to the arry, Walter Seclor. But she has furnished the music, three physicians and one preacher.

The Troop Transports.

and the second one was the second on the second

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The big ships are all nearly ready to sail.

July 7, 1898, p 1

Hobson's Time Now to be Happy !

Nations rejoice at the exchange of the brave lieutenant and crew. -Troops rushing to Tampa. -- Hawkins is wounded
but not seriously.

P 8

Most outrageous Mismanagement

Is the principle cause of the soldiers' trouble.—Ample supplies of food allowed, but it has not been promptly distributed by the comissary officers—There are many complaints, however, without cause.

A staff correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, writing from Tampa, sags:

There have recently appeared in certain newspapers many sensational reports respecting the quality and quantity of food supplied to the soldiers.

. Hundred s of the sixty-ninth were fed at a



Page 131
Jules A Frost
Tampa, Ea.
March, 1940
S A War
Tampa Wekly Tires

July 7, 1898, p 7 (Cont'd)

Roman Catholic convent during the rest of the day. The good sisters spread the tables underneath the trees and waited upon the men with their own hands. The soldiers literally came and went in squads. We were somewhat surprised to observe a continuation of this the following day. More men, if anything, applied at the convent for food than on the day before. Three good meals were served there to any soldiers who took the trouble to apply. The next two days it was the same. The sisters ordered large quantities of food, got up at 4 o'clock to prepare it, and worked hard all day long.

During this time the men were receiving their regular camp rations, and none of them paid the sisters a cent of money for what was so freely given. Several or the men who had been most regular in their attendance at the convent were afterward seen buying ice cream and other luxuries on the main street of Tampa. Finally the colonel called upon the mother superior and offered to reimburse her for what she had paid out, and the sisters found that they had been feeding men who were not starving, but who were merely dissatisfied with camp fare. . . . .

P 7

## Wtching the War

A friend of the <u>Times</u> who went to Key est on the Plant Steamer Mascotte on her last trip sends back the following notes:

A very pleasant passenger on the Mascotte on her last trip was
Lieutenant Tomatsuri, of the imperial Japanese navy, who is on his way
to Key West and Cuba as a representative government. He soes to join
Lt. Akiyama . . . and Commander Narita, who is superintending
the construction of several new vessels for the Japanese government.



Page 132
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S A War
Tampa Veekl, Tires

July 14, 1898, p 1

### Santiago Not Surrendered

The city must fall by force of arms. Only awaiting orders. The attack will not be made until the heavy batteries arrive. All the batteries must be at the front this time. Road beds are in bad condition.

## Yollow Fever in Camps

Dispatches say it has broken out near Santiago. Hospital and quarantine camps to be established -- Miles orders Sibony to be burned -- Information refused as to extent of contagion among American soldiers.

July 14, 1898, p 4

When Spain could have avoided war, with a foregone result against her, by giving up Cuba, she refused to do it. Later when she might have obtained peace by yielding the Phillippines, she refused, in the face of dire disaster, to be reasonable. Now she has had another opportunity to close hostilities for a reasonable consideration, and again she had refused, and is evidently bent on being broken before she will accede to any proposition. However, after Watson sends Camara to join Cervera at Annapolis, and Cadiz and Barcelona are in ashes, she may give up rather than have the United States army make its headquarters "in old Madrid."



Page 133
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Florida
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

July 14, 1898, p 3

### Secretary Receives Cable from Shafter

To the effect that the bombardment began Sunday. ppanish batteries badly damage on of the American ships. Cher messages are being received by the department, but nothing more is being given out—Big bombardment doubtless began today, and before night Old Cory may float over the citidel sure enough.

## Sickening Sights about Santiago

Nothing has been done with the Spanish dead. Bodies float in the current and putrify in the breeze.——Psetas bein picked up from Maria

Teresa's shattered wreck, and turned over to Sampson——30,000

pieces of metal not a bad prize——A little contribution

toward rebuilding the Maine.

July 21, 1898, p 1

Conflict Threatened between the Am ricans and Cubans

The latter are very much dissatisfied with their treatment.—General Garcia has left the camp to confer with Ommander—in—Chief Gomez, and the result of the conference is awaited with much anxiety.

The Junta officials have telegraphed to General Carcia to restrain his men as much as possible—Lany disorderly

Cubans are arrested.

Santiago, July 20. -- Eneral Garcia, commander of the Coan forces in this vicinity, has left the Cuban camp with a body of picked men and



Page 134
Jules A. Frost
Empa, Fla.
Arch, 1940
S A War
Empa Weekly Times

July 21, 1898, p 1 (Cont'd)

started westward to meet and confer with General Gomez, commander-inchief on the Cuban forces, relative to their grievances against the Americans.

General arcia makes no secret of his resentment against General Shafter and the course he has pursued since the surrender of the city. The coming conference with the Cuban commander-in-chief is consequently regarded as of the utmost importance. General Garcia is especially dissatisfied offer the fact that the Cuban soldiers were not permitted to enter the city until it was evacuated by the Spaniards, General Shafter evidently thinking the danger of a clash too great.

General McKibben has established a thorough system of patrolling the city. A number of insurgents have been arrested and turned over to the military authorities, they having entered the city in disguise as refugees and attempting to provoke the paniards to street riots. The action has intensified the feeling among the insurgents that the Americans will ignore them in the future formation of the government.

The Spanish volunteers are growing very restless at the prevailing conditions and may prove troublesome. He archbishop of Sintiago received a letter yesterday from a volunteer demanding that he show less friendship for the Americans.

Wishington, July 20. -- Sime apprehension is felt for the outcome of the strained relations between the Americans and Cubans at Sintiago, but Secretary Alger makes light of the alleged friction. He says if trouble occurs, it will be quickly subdued.

The representatives of the Cuban junta are not in sympathy with the desires of the Cubans at Santiago to sack the city, and they have



Page 135
Jules A. Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

July 21, 1898, p 1 (Cont'd)

cabled General Garcia to restrain his men and permit no action that would compel the Mited States authorities to suppress them or menace the public safety.

There is no doubt in official circles that the Cuban republic will be ignored for the present.

Page 2:

In criticising the actions of the Cubans it should beways be remembered that, for a generation that people have been struggling for freedom from Sain to whom they have been, not only slaves, but martyrs. Her tyrrany, permitting them neither liberty nor the pursuit of happiness and reducing life to mere existence. They have been deprived from birth, of the commonest advantages of civilization. They and theirs, for generations preceeding, have struggled for existence hampered by the chains of ignorance, superstition, idleness and a generally effete inheritence. Their natural physical inferiority together with the climatic torpor and mental depression to which they were subject, rendering them unfit for continued mental or physical activity and ineapable of continuous and consistent effort in any direction, as a people. But a few choice spirits have risen and have led them to make as noble a fight as the world has witnessed, for national and personal liberty. While we are being generous to our foes let us be at least just to our weak allies and our abused proteges.



Page /:
Jules A Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

July 28, 1898, p 1

Raised Stars and Stripes Already Over Porto Rico

So that the Spanish protest will be without avail.—Our troops were safely landed without very serious opposition.—The small Spanish forces encountered being dispersed very easily by the brave invaders—The captain of the Massachusetts commends officer Wainwright for gallantry.

August 11, 1898, p 1

Hostilities May be Suspended within Twenty-Four Hours

The president stated today that he is satisfied with Spain's answer.—
Ambassador Cambon and Becretary Day have reached an agreement
this afternoon.—And Cambon has cable the Spanish govern—
ment for authority to sign the protocol.—The matter
was discussed exhaustively at a cabinet meeting
held yesterday and today by Judge Day and
M. Cambon.

Merritt and Dewey preparing for the final assault on Manila.

And it may have been made and the place captured before now.—The Ships of Admiral Dewey's squadron were stripped for action last Thursday, but all of General Merritt's forces had not been landed on account of the high surf rolling—The Spaniards are amazed and demoralized by the result of the engagement with the Americans at Malate.



Page /3 /
Jules A Fost
Tampa, Ea.
March, 1940
S A Nar
Tam a Wekly Times

Aug. 11, 1898, p 2

"Despite all ridicule, "says the Augusta Chronicle, "Richard Harding Davis tells his stories well." That is the cause of the ridicule.

If he did not tell his stories so well, they would not pass for truth,
and if they did not pass for truth among the "de endencies" among the
dependencies of the reading public, they would fall, harmless and unnoticed. We wonder is that a man with such mones of truth at hand
should give his great talent to—aher—story—telling, even in his newspaper work.

P 4

There's likely to be trouble when Teddy comes marching home. That is, if he is able to march, for he is not likely to relish the insinuations of cowardice that have come from more than one source, in return for his "adorous" comparison between the rough riders and the state troops. However, let us hope that the really gallant trooper will be so glad to get back to God's country that all his splendid courage will revive and that in his "walk over" he will not be any rougher shod than in all his former cake-walks from the bowery to the battery.

Hobson stood the siege of Santiago, but succombed to the siege of the Atlanta girls, and was so overcome by the fatigue of being pumphandled by and the necessity for saying nice things to several thousand of them at Mrs. Atkinson's reception in his honor that he was obliged to retire for a few minutes in the anteroom and recuperate. Truly, as someone has said, "There are moments when the brave deserve to be guarded from the fair."



Page Jules A. Frost Tampa, Fla. March, 1940 S. A. War Tampa Weekly Times

Aug. 11, 1898, p 6

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### Bold Outrage by Black Brutes

A negro soldier taken from the county jatl. -- ame by order of their captain, according to their own statements and the statement of a reputable citizen who heard the order given--No resistance was offered.

Saturday night members of the ninth regular cavalry, colored, committed a most dastardly outrage here--intimating the civil authorities and releasing from the county jail one of their number who was confined there awaiting trial.

When the nith cavalry went to Santiago with General Shafter's expedition, twenty men from each company were left at the Port Tampa City camp under command of Captain Wright, to care for the stock and equipment left behind. Since that time numerous fectuits have been received, until there were about 500 men in camp.

Recently orders were received to move the regiment to Mantauk Point, N. Y., and the work of breaking camp and loading the cars be an Saturday morning. . . When the train stopped, fifty or more negroes armed with rifles and pistols left the cars and marched at a rapid pace to the city hall. . . . The negroes insisted that Mims was there and that unless he was at once brought out they would shoot. "Our captain told us to come and get him," said one of them, and by G-d we are going to take him with us if it is necessary to kill every d-d cracker in the town to do it." . . After becoming convinced that their comrade was not in the city prison, the negroes at once started to the county jail. . . Meantime Marshal Woodward, Slice Captain Jones, two



Page
Jules A. Frost
ama, Fla.
arch, 1940
c. A. War
ampa Weekly Times

Aug. 11, 1898, p 6 (dnt'd)

Maryland volunteers and about half a dozen citizens had some to Knight & all ardware company's story to procure shotguns, intending to follo and attack the negroes, but they were persuaded not to do so, but instead to call on the military authorities. Captain Jones rode to the second Georgia camp and after much delay, succeeded in seeing Glonel Brown, who informed him that he co ld do nothing without an order from the brinade headquarters. General Hudson was also seen, but he also said the orders would have to come from a higher source. negroes arrived at the jail they placed guards across all the streets. who allowed no one to pass. They entered the jail yard from the rear, and procuring axes in the yard, swashed the wooden front doors. . They demanded that Mims be liberated, and the request was promptly complied with, no resistance being offered. As soon as the man was brought out the mob left with him for the train, which had been held for them at the Perce street crossing. In this connection there are two stories current. One is that the train was held by order of the white officers in command of the negroes, and another that several negroes covered the engineer with their guns and ordered him not to pull out until their comrades returned. Yesterday a telegram was sent to Governor Bloxham, stating the case and asking his assistance. A answer was received fhat the governor's private secretary, Major Lang, to the effect that the governor could do nothing and that the sheriff must procure war-. Waterday morning the sheriff disrants to make the arrests. charged diler Blount for his failure to defend the jail. It is asserted that one well-armed and courageous man could stand over the winding stairway and prevent the entry of any number, or 'could stand behind the iron door at the end of the main corridor on the first floor and in perfect



Page

Tules A. Frost

Tampa, Fla.

Mrch, 1940

S. A. War

Tampa Weekly Times

Aug. 11, 1898, p6, (Cont'd)

safety cover all parts of the entrance. At least, as the jailer did not intend to defend the place, he might have left the place with his family, and the negroes could not have effected an entrance to the steel cages in an entire night. Meantime the necessary red tape forms to obtain assistance from the white regiments could have been complied with and the entire mob captured at the jail.

It is almost incredible that a white army officer would be juilty of the conduct charged against the commanding officer of the negroes, but the evidence against him is very strong. . . . If the charge can be established, the responsible officers should be kicked out of the service. Such men are a disgrace to the uniform.

It does not seem probable that the authorities will do anything further about the case, but it should not be permitted to pass so.

Aug. 25, 1898, p 2

Much Like Murder

THE RESERVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS

The killing of the negro Green should have been investigated.

As the facts of the case are developed, the more certain it seems that the shooting of a negro at the corner of Tampa street and Sixth avenue Tuesday night by Robert Bragman, a Georgia volunteer, was a deliberate and cold-blooded murder.

It is now the general opinion that he met the negro and shot him without provocation, simply to gratify a desire which he had expressed to "kill a nigger."

. . . .



Page 141
Jules A. Fo t
Tama, Florida
Tarch, 1940
S. A. War
Tampa Weekly Times

Ag. 25, 1898, p 3

Shameful Conduct of Soldiers.

Arecord or a few of the recent outrages.

Those who six months ago were so eager for a war with Spain, may now contemplate some of the results which caused President McKinley and all other thoughtful men to hesitate so long, says the Leesburg Commercial. It was not so much the shughter in battle and the waste and destruction of the public property of the combatants with the consequent expenditure of vast sums of money to be raised by increased taxation—not so much these monstrous evils as the greater one seen in the personal demoralization of the men called into the field.

Men who, only a few months back, would not have dreamed of taking a drink of whiskey, have not hesitated to go reeling along the streets of Tampa and Jacksonville as drunk as any old topers who are regularly lodged in the police station. Not only this, but while under the influence of liquor, they have invaded private property and committed acts of lawlessness that usually consign the offenders to the penitentiary.

But it has not been the drunken men alone who have trampled upon the public decency, law and order. Soldiers who were perfectly sober have committed every sin from petty larceny to murder, from common profanity and disrespect to women up to anarchy and savagery. Soldiers coming into Florida insulted ladies and robbed stores and fields at nearly every station they passed. As soon as they got into camp, they set up the regimental canteen and began drinking and gambling. Or them it became a pastime to pillage and wreck neighboring barrooms, commit an accasional murder and a more frequent highway robbery and to terrorize innocent citizens in general.



Page 142
Jules A Frost
Tampa, Fla.
March, 19 0
S A War
Tampa Wekly Times

Aug. 25, 1898, p 3 (Cont'd)

They scorned the municipal police and the civil courts, not hesitating to set them at deciance and run roughshod over them whenever attempting to withstand their lawlessness.

towns afflicted with the troops, it is not necessary to recount the long and shameful list of misdeeds perpetrated by those wearing the uniforms of United States soldiers but a few of the most flagrant will suffice for those readers who may not have heard or read of them:

He tenth United Sates cavalry three months ago signalized its arrival at Lakeland by the murder of an innocent citizen; it signalized its desarture this week by another murder.

He ninth cavalry by force of arms entered the county jail at Tampa, threatened the civil officers with their carbines and revolvers, and rescued from the clutches of the law a comrade who had been guilty of some crime meriting severe punishment.

Another regiment on garrison duty at Santiago de Cuba robbed and terrorized the citizens so flagrantly that General Safter ordered them out of the city and into camp in the neighboring hills.

A Kansas captain with a aquad of men has been detected desecrated Confederate graves in Virginia -- di sing up skeletons and distributing bones and buttons as souvenirs.

Merever the troops have been whether at San Francisco or Key West, they have been guilty of acts of discraceful lawlessness. Those encamped at Mami; Jacksonville and Fernandina have been better behaved than any of the rest, but it can bearcely be claimed with truth that there has been less drunkenness and gambling among them.

O course a great many or the soldiers, we believe more than half of



Page 143
Jules A. Front
Tampa, Fla.
March, 1940
S A War
Tampa Weekly Times

Aug 25, 1898, p 3 (Cont'd)

them, have maintained their decency and self-respect, but a large proportion of them have done little but bring moral discrace upon the name of the American soldier. This is attributable to many causes, amongst them being officers morally and technically unfit to command, the regimental canteen above mentioned, which taught the younger men that it was respectable to drink and that sense of relief from moral restraint which camp life always gives, especially to the young. Far away from the restraining influences of home life, and surrounded by many temptations to license, if not to lawlessness, it was but natural that hundereds of the country's best young men should at times forget themselves and commit acts or fall into ways that would not only disgrace them if done at home, but did disgrace the army to which they belong.

President McKinley and many other good men foresaw this moral pestilence that war would create and they did right to hesitate. Now that the evil is at hand, how is it to be corrected?

Sept 8, 1898, p 1

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# Discharged but Dishonorably

The Canadian, Elmhurst, at last is released.—Evidence a ainst him was not established, although many of the officers believe that he was guilty of the charge or fraudulent enlistment—Elmhurst was arrested in Tampa.



#### SPANISH-AMERIC N WAR.

Excerpts From

Horida.

*j* , , , . . \_

THE PARTACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PARTACOLA FLORIDA.

Pensacola, Fla.
May 8, 1940.

price for an artificial limb is \$100,00, and as only a part of that now to be furnished need each cost more than the larger fraction of that amount the government out-lay for limbs in 1898 will be under, rather than over, \$10,000.... (New York News) "

November 23, '98, Vol. 1 No. 157, p.4, c.1.

"COLORED TROOP - On a Rampage at Anniston,
Alabama. White Soldiers Attacked. By Members of the Third
Alabama Colored Regiment - Some were Killed and Great Excitement Prevail - This is the Regiment in Which the Pensacola
Colored Men Are Serving:

The Third Alabama (Colored) Regiment in camp at Anniston, Alabama, and which contains a large member of recruits from Pensacola, caused the most intense excitement Thursday night. A special from that city says: A large number of the members of the regiment secreted themselves in ditches and fired upon white soldiers returning to camp. Several white soldiers were shot and painfully injured in this way, and then the negro troops opened fire on the provost guard. Several of the negro soldiers were arrested and it was with great difficulty that the white soldiers and citizens of Anniston were prevented from lynching them. One of them was shot in the arm by a citizen and another was severly beaten by white soldiers.

Late at night one negro was found dead and another fatally wounded. Their names are not given and it is not known to what company they belonged.

The greatest excitement prevails at Anniston and it is feared that vengeance will be wrecked upon the negro soldiers under arrest."

November 26, 98, Vol. 1, No. 155, p.3, c.1.

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#### SPANTSH-AN TOTAL TIR.

#### experpts From

Talsacola, Fla.

By 8, 1940

"R TUHE AC 10 CA - But The Color d Soldiers who see on Furlough Here were mather skittish About Affeirs at Annieton.

Several members of the Third (Colored) labama regiment, which is now at Anniston who had been here on furlough, left last night to rejoin their regiment. Before leaving they gathered at the Union Depot and discussed the advisability of returning to sa p unermed and appeared to be very much slarmed over conditions of affairs at Anniston.

They said that they would have to pass through a Tennesee regiment in order to get to their quarters and for this reason they thought it best to be prepared to meet the worst, claiming that they would be attacked by the manbers of that regiment.

One negro men, who was dressed in citizen's clothes. telked in a very loud and excited manner and tried to impress upon the others the fact that they should under no circumstances return to comp unarmed."

November 29,'98 Vol. 1, No. 157, p.3, c.2.

"THE FEASE TR. TY. - Spanish Commissioners Say They Agreed Under Frotest, But It as The Best They Could Do And The Treaty Will Be Signed.

New York, Nov. 29 .- A disputch from Taria says:

Spanish Peace Commissioner Abarzuja, discussed the peace negotiations, said: We have fullfilled our mission here and have agreed to make a treaty of peace but we do so under protest that our sovereignity rights over the Philippines are still intact. Our memorandum sets forth this fact today, though admittedly it can not effect the treaty.

Being asked if the treet, would cont in any reference to debts, Jenor Abarzuja enawered: "No, inasmuch



#### START H-AARRIC W WAR.

#### Excerpts From

THE PINICILA DILY JUNAL PROPLATIONIA.

Tuebel R. Grent en acola, Fla. Eny 9, 1940

as the Americans have put these questions aside and have refused to take them to account when froming the treaty subsidiary matters, cable stations and forts will be delt with separately.

"I did not expect more than two or three sittings after wednesday.

Senor Ojeda, the principle secretary said: "Peace treaty in accordance with the protocal of mashington, but at the same time protesting our sovereignity rights over the Philippines and stating that we only yeild to the hard American terms owing to our inability to renew the war in the presence of superior force.

Secret ry Moore, of the American commission, puts it this way: "The Spaniards accepted our conditions unreservedly and a draft of Madagaay a treaty will be laid before the joint meeting next Wednesday. They accepted 20,000,000 for the Philippines."

The American commission are highly pleased and relieved that the crises has been successfully surmounted. They did not at all relish the possibility of failing in the task."

November 30, '98, Vol. 1, No. 158, p.3, e.1.

"VHY TOLY LIKE ROOS V LT - The Rough Rider Colonel As Troopers See Him. A Gellant Fishter And A Good Provider All Admit, But it Jos the Little Things He Did in the Days Before Sentiago That Made Him the Idol of Wis Men.:

The Rough Riders who came out of the Test last Spring headed for Guba and glory, were telling stories about Colonel Rosevelt. And finally a young woman, who was listening so hard that that ears, eyes and mouth were all wide open, said in a rather awe-struck tone: 'Do all the Rough Tiders



#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

### Excerpts From

THE PENSACOLA DAILY JOURNAL PEN-ACOLA FLORIDA.

Isabel R. Grant Pensacola, Fla. May 9, 1940

bow down and worship Roosevelt the way you do?" Where upon they wagged their heads with emphasis and trooper Bell of Company "K" remarked:"

"There aren't one of us that wouldn't lie down and let the Colonel walk over us if it would accommodate him. After he led us up San Juan Hill, we'd have followed him anywhere, if it had been up against all the Spaniards on earth! We got to the point where if we were on top of the highest building in New York, and the Colonel jumped off, every man of us would jump off too. Yes. we would."

"And Trooper Pettit said in a soft, slow way, "That's right.".

"There aren't a man in the whole country," continued Trooper Bell, "no, nor in any other country, could have done what Col. Roosevelt did with that regiment. Regular Army officers wouldn't have know their men, and, by Jove, if they had tried to make parade soldiers out of us they'd have lost an eye or two. We three came from the West and, I tell you, all of our crowd were looking for fight and not for exact information about the way to hold our fingers when we saluted. You can't make a parade soldier out of a cowboy in three weeks."....

"The Colonel was the leader we needed, and the proof of it is that you didn't hear any kick coming from him about his men, and you can listen from now until Gabriel blows his trumphet and you wont hear any kick from his men about him. You mustn't think he was careless about discipline. When he snapped his fixurers fingers things jumped. Everything he did went with a snap"......

December 8, '98, Vol. 1, No. 166, p.1, c.4.









